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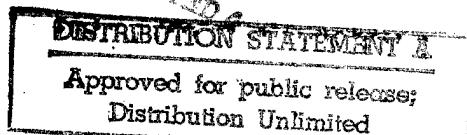
JPRS 83634

8 June 1983

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2808

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA SOUGHT--Dakar, 18 May (PANA)--The first international conference of World Trade Unions on sanctions against apartheid (scheduled from 10 to 11 June in Geneva, Switzerland) will make it possible to take sanctions likely to really counteract South Africa. This was indicated by James Dennis Akumu, secretary general of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, OATUU, whose headquarters is in Accra, Ghana. Mr Akumu also indicated that the Geneva conference is "crucial because the struggle against apartheid is taking a new dimension" in the face of South Africa's war-mongering. This conference will therefore make it possible to inform world public opinion and to mobilize volunteers to fight by the side of liberation movements, he said. "The world must now choose between South Africa and independent Africa," Mr Akumu concluded. OATUU, which was created in April 1973, aims at uniting African workers on the continent and in the world, to defend and to protect African trade unions and trade union rights and to restore the African worker's dignity. [Text] [AB181303 Dakar PANA in French 1218 GMT 18 May 83]

CSO: 3419/940

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT ADVOCATES DYNAMIC TOURIST POLICY

AB271057 Paris AFP in French 0748 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Ndele (Center-North of the CAR), 27 May (AFP)--CAR head of state General Andre Kolingba, currently on a visit to the northern part of the country in the Bamingui-Bangoran region, has called for a well-planned tourist policy to help in the government economic development program.

President Kolingba recommended a vigorous and dynamic action for the creation of tourist enterprises worth the name.

The Central African head of state, who was addressing the people of Ndele, a town situated at about 700 km on the center-north border with Chad, regretted that much has not been done to develop tourism in the region despite the existing potentialities. That region has a variety of luxurious flora and fauna.

President Kolingba added that if the CAR is to share this natural wealth with tourists of the world, then there is no point in organizing the destruction of the country's fauna.

"The pleasures derived from sight-seeing safaris and hunting should not be confused with the indiscriminate killing of our animal heritage," General Kolingba stated. The Central African head of state called for the intensification of the fight against poaching and smuggling, and the protection of animal species in order to have a healthy environment.

The CAR head of state was making his 10th visit to the hinterland since he came to power on 1 September 1981.

CSO: 3419/961

JOINT CHADIAN-ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 21 Apr 83 pp 2, 3

[Text] An official mission of the Italian Government, led by Roberto Palleschi, deputy minister of foreign affairs, visited Chad from 18 to 20 April 1983.

During its visit the Italian delegation was received by Hissein Habre, president of Chad. Then it met with Idriss Miskine, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Joseph Yodoymen, minister of planning and reconstruction; and Koibla Djimasta, minister of public health.

The visit, which reflects the friendly relations existing between the two countries, was the occasion for an exchange of points of view on the international political situation and on reports regarding ongoing cooperation programs.

On this subject Roberto Palleschi recalled that his visit to Chad was a part of a broader mission to the countries of the Sahel region, to which the Italian Government has provided a regional assistance program of \$500 million.

The Chadian Government expressed its satisfaction at the Italian decision to implement quickly the emergency aid program valued at \$10,259,000, which is aimed at strengthening the agricultural and food distribution system and helping Chadians repatriated from Nigeria.

In order to help the Chadian Government in its national reconstruction program the Italian side agreed to the financing of the following assistance projects: (a) emergency assistance in the form of basic medicines, for a total value of about \$1.4 million; (b) an integrated rural development program in Chari Baguirmi Prefecture; and (c) a feasibility study for the construction of a road between Djermaya and Ngalafo.

For its part the Chadian side expressed renewed interest in the following projects: (1) development of the Malo plain; (2) participation in the study of an extension of the boundaries of the Sadiki-Deresia irrigation area; (3) rehabilitation of the Bureau of Studies and Projects in the Ministry of State for Agriculture and Rural Development; (4) rehabilitation of rural tracks in the Sudan area.

The Italian side took careful note of these requests and assured their hosts that these requests will be carefully examined.

The two sides expressed a desire to see bilateral cooperation strengthened. In this context the Chadian side stated that it would like to see a Mixed Cooperation Commission established. The Italian Delegation greeted this request with interest and stated that this question would be submitted to the appropriate Italian Government agencies.

The two sides expressed pleasure at the constructive and cordial atmosphere in which the conversations took place.

Signed in Ndjamena, 20 April 1983

For the Chadian Government:  
Joseph Yodoymo  
minister of planning and  
reconstruction

For the Italian Government:  
Roberto Palleschi  
vice minister of foreign affairs

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CSO: 3419/865

PRICE EXPLOSION NOTED IN NDJAMENA

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 22 Apr 83 p. 6

[Article: "A Stroll Through the Market"]

[Text] Things are not going well at the Ndjamena market. All the housewives say this. Their complaints seem largely justified by the sharp rise in prices which affect those economically worst off who, unfortunately, make up the majority of the people. To learn this, it is enough to take a trip through the major market of our capital city. It turns out that it costs about 500 CFA francs to buy a basic necessity: a coro [measurement of weight; equivalent not given] of millet, of rice, or of fish.

The shopkeepers only think of making substantial profits, without considering the incomes of a certain group of the people of Ndjamena, that is, those who have absolutely proletarian incomes. We were able to note in passing, during a stroll through the Ndjamena market that a sack of millet or of rice, which only costs about 7,000 CFA francs in Lai, costs twice as much in Ndjamena. The retail measurement of weight, a coro, is therefore worth about 500 CFA francs. Consequently, a family of six people needs two coros of these prime necessities. In short, the merchants are making juicy profits.

When we reached the fish market section of the Ndjamena market, we might well have concluded that the fish have abandoned our rivers. This is because the price of a medium-sized carp varies between 300 and 400 CFA francs. Some people think that it is the fish sellers who are engaging in speculation and are making hay while the sun shines. The housewife also complains about the fact that the price of condiments has doubled. A can of tomato paste which used to cost 25 CFA francs now costs 50 francs and even 60 francs in certain shops. Kitchen salt and soda which used to cost 5 CFA francs and would last for 2 or 3 days have gone up in price, as has a liter of peanut oil. Only meat has remained at a reasonable price; a family of five persons can be fed for 500 CFA francs per day. The relatively low price of meat may be based on the following circumstances: meat coming from illegal slaughterhouses is sold in the market and is in competition with meat coming from the officially-authorized abattoir at

Farcha. In fact, small itinerant merchants stroll through the market with fresh meat at a price of 100 or 200 CFA francs per coro. On the other hand, and this has become a general practice which can be found at virtually all street corners as well as in the market, you can buy packages of dried meat (charmout) which some people are pleased to call "the cattle disease." Is that what has brought down the price of meat? Some housewives think so. In any case, prices are running away at the Ndjamenya market, particularly for food products. The government should give serious consideration to prices as soon as possible, because over the long term an average family will be unable to feed itself at present prices.

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CSO: 3419/865

GHANA

BRIEFS

ASAMOAH RETURNS FROM EEC-ACP MEETING--The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, is back home after leading a two-man Ghana delegation to the EEC-ACP [African, Caribbean and Pacific] conference in Brussels, Belgium. Speaking to newsmen on his return, Dr Asamoah said the EEC countries failed to agree to make their surplus agricultural products available to ACP countries on soft terms. He said the ACP proposed that food surpluses from EEC countries should be turned over to ACP states and paid for in local currency. He cautioned ACP member states to stabilize the price of their products. He stressed that if this is not done their association with the EEC will only help reinforce the old colonial economic structures. Dr Asamoah said Ghana earned about 500 million European units of currency as reimbursements in losses in her export earnings as a result of fluctuations on the world market. The foreign secretary said the EEC countries refused to give more aid to ACP states because they claimed reimbursement losses in export earnings as a result of price fluctuations under the Lome Convention limit their ability to do so. The secretary said the ACP states also called on the EEC to help train more local personnel as a means of cutting down the cost of projects in ACP countries. Dr Obed Asamoah said that the meeting also discussed a strategy to be adopted by the group for a new agreement on the stabilization of export earnings. The existing agreement expires in September. [Text] [AB232135 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 May 83]

CSO: 3400/1478

LESOTHO

MINISTER EXPLAINS ESTABLISHMENT OF TIES WITH PRC

MB231048 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 May 83

[Excerpts] The minister of finance, the Honorable K. T. Rakhetla, says Lesotho has established diplomatic relations with mainland China to maximize her interests, as mainland China has the biggest population of 1 billion people in the world.

The minister was speaking at a meeting at (Halibetsa-Magwageng) in a senior constituency yesterday. He told the gathering that mainland China is a permanent member of the Security Council with the powers of veto and is also a member of many such organizations of which Lesotho is also a member, such as the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, World Health Organization, United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and many others.

The minister emphasized that establishment of diplomatic relations with China should not be interpreted as the acceptance of communism as an ideology. He added that anybody who claimed that Lesotho was an agent of communism was telling a lie. Mr Rakhetla said Lesotho is a Christian country. The Basotho National Party and the Lesotho Government are Christian in character and will die for Christianity.

Concerning elections the minister explained that the parliament bill has been read for the first time in the National Assembly and that provision of 2 million Maluti has been made in the 1983-84 financial estimates. He said it was, therefore, important that voters of the Basotho National Party, in particular, should gear themselves for the coming elections.

In conclusion, the minister told the meeting that all basic tax collected in the Butha Buthe District will be spent on development projects identified by the Butha Buthe District Development Committee. Consequently, chiefs and development committees should push all men to pay their basic tax as that would secure funding for development projects of their own choosing.

CSO: 3400/1476

LESOTHO

MINISTER CHALLENGES PAPER ON EDITORIAL

MB201540 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The minister of cooperatives and rural development, the Honorable V. M. Makhele, has challenged the editorial staff of MOELETSI WA BASOTHO [ADVISOR OF BASOTHO] to appear live on Radio Lesotho and debate issues of which the paper accuses the government to enable the people to judge for themselves.

Responding to an editorial of MOELETSI WA BASOTHO of 22 May [date as heard] Mr Makhle, who is also secretary general of the ruling Basotho National Party [BNP], refutes that the opinion expressed in the editorial is of the owner of the paper, which is a church. Mr Makhele said not on a single day has the editorial staff of MOELETSI approached the BNP to voice their dissatisfaction on the changing policy of the party, which draws its support from the majority of the people. He said MOELETSI WA BASOTHO has judged the government without consultation and cruelly, as well as with ignorance. The minister was referring the opinion which expressed that government instilled fear ruling by (?correction) and is [word indistinct] to Communist Parties, and MOELETSI was tired and would talk openly irrespective of what would happen because it was the mouth-piece of the people. He said the government had been given mandates by the people and, hence, had the sole rights on matters of politics as the church had full responsibility on matters of religion and was not obliged to consult the government on any decision of the church.

He said the leadership of the BNP did not know of the existence of the old and new BNP, but the BNP was one [words indistinct] formed up of members who agreed on what the BNP stood for. He added that the BNP had not departed from its previous policy, but as the church has its activities in accordance with time, the BNP will change its strategy and not its policy.

CSO: 3400/1476

MALAWI

MINISTERS' DEATHS MAY PORTEND ELECTION VIOLENCE

AB220925 Paris AFP in English 0853 GMT 22 May 83

[Article by Dave Clemens]

[Excerpts] Harare, 22 May (AFP)--The mysterious deaths of two cabinet ministers in Malawi have injected a volatile new element into the political scene following the recent neutralization of two of Life-President Kamuzu Banda's leading opponents in the run-up to general elections in the small central African state.

The deaths last week of Minister Without Portfolio Dick Matenje, 53, who was also secretary-general of the ruling Malawi Congress Party, and Minister for the Central Region Aaron Gadama have still not been confirmed officially.

However, relatives of the two men contacted by telephone from this Zimbabwean capital yesterday said they had died and had been buried. Diplomats in Malawi said the deaths had been the result of a "tragic accident" somewhere in southern Malawi at mid-week, and that the bodies had "turned up" at Blantyre's Queen Elizabeth Hospital toward the end of the week.

Other diplomats said the two men disappeared after they were ordered to report to police. Malawi radio's vernacular language service broadcast appeals on Wednesday and Thursday for anyone who had seen the ministers to report their whereabouts to police.

While no unrest has been reported in the aftermath of the men's deaths, the incident is bound to raise questions during the election campaign.

This is especially true in view of the history of past secretaries-general of the party. In the past 10 years, two such men--Aleke Banda and Bakili Muluzi, Mr Matenje's predecessor--have come to grief when they were mentioned as possible successors to Mr Banda, who is officially said to be 77 but may be as old as 84.

Aleke Banda was put under house arrest and Mr Muluzi was unceremoniously dropped.

The assassination in Harare of opposition political Attati Mpakati in March and the condemnation to death for treason of another oppositionist, Orton Chirwa,

in April were seen by some diplomats as attempts by Mr Banda to "clear the decks" of potential trouble-makers who could stir unrest in the event of the elderly president's disappearance from the scene.

The Malawian authorities denied any involvement in Mr Mpakati's death, as charged by his exile Socialist League of Malawi (LESOMA). Two Malawians living in Zimbabwe have been arrested in connection with the killing, which a Harare prosecutor on Friday called a "political assassination plot."

Some observers in Harare believe the elections, in which Mr Banda has said at least three candidates must run in every constituency, have a double purpose: To provide a safety valve for nascent desires for more grass-roots democracy in Malawi, and to allow the president to reassert his control at the top by appointing a new governing team after the ballot.

Elections were last held in 1978. Then, as now, all candidates must be MCP members agreeable to Mr Banda.

CSO: 3400/1417

SPEECH BY DIALLO ON FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF UDPM

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 5, 6, 7 Apr 83

[Speech of the political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of UDPM [Democratic Union of the Malian People]]

[5 Apr 83 p 3]

[Text] I. Improved Integration of Cadres in Implementing the Party Program

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Democratic Union of the Malian People, Mr Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau, organized an important conference on Thursday afternoon, 31 March; the conference focussed on the contribution that cadres could make in impelling the Party and implementing its program.

On that occasion, the auditorium of the Omnisport Stadium was as full as ever. Administration officials and political leaders, mere rank-and-file militants, all gave an ovation to the political secretary for the clarity of his opening speech.

The Party needs the commitment and collective contribution of all Malians. Therefore, all cadres must meet and reflect together to find ways and means likely to help in implementing fully the party's program.

This is essentially what the political secretary endeavored to underline in his speech which we are publishing in full below:

Cadres, militants of the UDPM, good afternoon!

The celebration of our Party's fourth anniversary is a happy occasion for meetings and demonstrations, one of which is this afternoon's conference whose objective it is to exchange ideas that I hope shall be both creative and precise concerning the participation of cadres in impelling the Party and implementing its program.

Already, I would like to express my desire to see you make a quality contribution and, for my part, I shall outline the subject in this introductory speech, while taking the liberty of recalling certain points concerning our Party's life and its program.

Our objective, to impel the Party, was [approved] at the 8, 9, 10 and 11 April 1980 meetings of the Extraordinary National Council, and at the 10, 11, and 12 February 1981 meetings of the Extraordinary Congress during which the Party criticized itself without any complacency and defined sound and strong bases for a political revival.

As for the end objective of this impelling action, it can be none other than the rapid and harmonious implementation of the Party's program, in all its dimensions--material, intellectual and moral.

Let us examine now a few major lines of this program.

The UDPM is essentially a Party within which all social categories--intellectuals, workers, farmers--are joining hands to create a harmonious and strong entity, and the aim of its program is to create a democratic society where solidarity and justice will prevail, a nation open to progress and cooperation, but intent at all times on consolidating its independence and preserving its sovereign control over the country's natural resources and the fruits of its people's work.

The objective of our program is to meet all of the material, moral and intellectual needs of the vast majority.

To implement this program, the Party and the Administration must work in close and loyal collaboration, and their actions must be directed toward the same objectives.

To achieve this, and moved by a desire to avoid all sources of duality, all causes of conflict, we must define the fields of intervention and authority of each of the two structures, and we must start by postulating the primacy of the Party, a concept that must be clarified and defined. In this respect, let us summarize a few passages from the general secretary's circular No 2 dated 5 January 1979:

By primary of the political, we must understand:

- that all decisions must be considered first from the point of view of their political implications;
- that, through authorities at various levels, the Administration is in charge of implementing the tasks whose concepts have first been defined by Party authorities, and of finding means to this end;
- that Party organizations that design and prepare major lines of orientation and action for the government must, as a counterpart, concur to the implementation of these tasks.

It is therefore clear that the primacy thus defined is not a prerogative and that it necessarily implies that the Administration will take part and cooperate in designing, coordinating and controlling [the Party's program].

Essentially, the Party is based on democratic centralism and is an organization in charge of designing, coordinating and controlling; its mission, therefore, is to ensure the convergence of the three powers:

- the executive,
- the legislative,
- the judiciary.

Mass organizations and democratic organizations (UNTM [National Union of Malian Workers], UNJM [National Union of Malian Youth], UNFM [National Union of Malian Women]), are working along Party and government authorities and other state institutions.

Contrary to the UNJM and the UNFM, which are issued from the Party, the UNTM, being a union, retains its organic independence. However, the UNTM has chosen responsible participation and its objectives are identical to the Party's; therefore, a regular, strengthened and narrow cooperation must be established between the two.

This was to remind you of the relative positions of the Party and the State. When it comes to the tasks of the Party, they will be ordered along the following lines of gravity.

#### With Respect to Internal Policy

- Development of national consciousness which, in our country, we know has already become strongly anchored during our glorious history.
- Guarantee of citizens' rights and security, thus contributing to the development and full enjoyment of democratic liberties.

The Party shall not fail to fight negative attitudes, and it will also make sure that all creative energies are released so that each citizen may make its contribution to the task of national construction.

#### With Respect to Foreign Policy

By writing into its constitution that it is prepared to abandon all or part of its sovereignty to achieve African unity, Mali expressed its total faith in this unity which, for us, is not merely a slogan to be used at public meetings.

Through its own and the government's channels, the Party shall pursue:

- a policy of friendly relations with bordering countries, respecting the policies of all states and promoting our mutual interests;
- a policy based on the following principles:

- non-interference in the internal affairs of other states;
- peaceful coexistence;
- non-alignment (which is not the same as non-commitment).

However, this foreign policy based on mutual respect and reciprocal interest, and directed at achieving and preserving peace, shall not prevent us from doing our duty in supporting nations that struggle for their independence.

#### With Respect to the Economy

A major force of any system is its cohesion, i.e. the harmony existing between its various components and the laws that govern them. Now, our economy was initially designed to meet the demands of colonization; it lost its cohesion after independence, which could not fail to have a strong impact on it.

Therefore, in the light of various reorganization experiments, and based on our traditional agricultural organization, the UDP created the village "ton," the basic production unit in the rural world, created and organized by the people themselves, with the help of technical supervision structures, and organized by rank-and-file party cells.

The "ton" is based on the spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance that prevails within the village community.

The return to the "ton" is not a sterile return to the past nor a decision to work against progress. Rather, it is intended to rely on our present achievements and patiently build a new society in harmony with our country and our past.

Supported by the village "ton" the Party will attempt to fulfil the following major objectives of our agricultural policy:

- to meet the people's food needs at all times;
- to guarantee and raise farm income;
- to keep increasing productivity;
- to meet the raw material demands of the agro-industry;
- to produce surplus agricultural products to be exported;
- to protect and develop our land;
- to educate and train farmers.

We do not need to demonstrate the need for industrialization: not only does it increase the value of primary products and make it possible to avoid the deterioration of market conditions for these products, but it provides jobs, incentives for investment, and leads to an improvement of our foreign trade balance through the exportation of manufactured products or through a reduction of our imports.

The major orientations of the Party's industrial policy are:

- the development of agro-industries;
- the creation of a basic industry;
- the development of small and medium-size enterprises.

Considering the importance of agriculture and livestock breeding and the huge potentialities of these two sectors, and in order to promote intersectorial synergy, the Party is proposing in its program to process primary products on location, thanks to the creation of agro-industrial projects, the promotion of small and medium-size enterprises, and especially by redeploying in the industry a large part of the traditionally dynamic class of agents of the trade sector, and creating financial and credit institutions.

Similarly, the program provides for the rationalization of agriculture through a policy of land development, controlled urban development, through the decentralization of state structures and the deconcentration of investments.

Concerning the trade sector, the Party intends:

- to organize and transform traditional trade to better integrate it into the modern trade sector;
- to rationalize distribution networks and impose a strict price control to alleviate or even abolish any speculation that could lead to a deterioration of the material and social conditions under which the people are living;
- to strengthen the organization of state control on staple products whenever such a control can be fully exerted by the state;
- to try to achieve a balance in our foreign trade through a diversification of our trade partners and improved information of economic operators, so as to improve the profitability of our exports;
- to provide impetus for the departments and organizations in charge of foreign trade;
- to train foreign-trade cadres.

[6 Apr 83 p 3]

## [Text] II. UDPM, Spearhead of our National Development

In the first part of the conference he organized on the occasion of the first anniversary of our Party, the political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau made it a point to recall that the final objective in providing impetus to the Party should be none other than the rapid and harmonious implementation of the UDPM program in all its dimensions--material, intellectual and moral.

Mr Djibril Diallo touched on several aspects of Party orientations with respect to domestic and foreign policy. His second major point dealt with economic questions.

We are continuing below the publication of this important speech.

When it comes to our employment policy, we must start from the principle that the right to education does not imply that the state has any obligation to provide jobs to all citizens in the Administration or in the public or semi-public sectors; the only obligation of the state is to encourage the creation of jobs in all economic sectors.

As a natural consequence, our school system will be oriented toward preparation to work and to life, especially in rural areas.

Special efforts will be directed to employment in:

- the primary sector which has not exhausted all its potentialities as far as employment is concerned and which, in addition, contributes to a large extent to increasing the gross national product (organization and supervision of rural workers, incentives for the creation of part-time jobs);
- the secondary sector, which is active and dynamic and employs half of the wage-earners; efforts to be made in this sector are covered in particular by the investment policy that will lead to a promotion of both productive employment and vocational training.

As for the tertiary sector, it should try harder to increase job profitability through a policy of job-upgrading, through the recruitment of qualified agents, and through continued training and increased proficiency.

As far as the Labor Code is concerned, its objectives should be job promotion and security, the improvement and tightening of hygiene and security conditions within the enterprise, increased participation of the social partners in making decisions of a social nature, an improved status for working women, a consistent vocational training policy, and incentives for private employers to hire graduates from our technical and vocational schools.

Health and...

A healthy population being a prerequisite for a strong and expanding economy, health-related expenditures are actually productive investments.

To meet our people's basic health needs, we shall take steps to:

- implement a primary health-care policy;
- train medical personnel, our present personnel being inadequately trained and insufficient in number;

- organize rational personnel management through rigorous hiring based on the tasks to be performed, judicious distribution to ensure a good health-care coverage, and a regular assessment of operations;
- ensure proper supply of drugs and technical equipment;
- plan health-related operations;
- coordinate health-related operations with all economic development activities;
- adopt a new approach to social services, based on community organization and development.

Effective action will be taken in favor of the handicapped, taking care to safeguard their dignity and secure their cooperation. The means for their readaptation are available: they will enable the handicapped to provide for themselves and take care of their own development.

#### ... Education For All

As far as education is concerned, considering that the system established after the 1962 reform has achieved only some of its objectives (mass and quality education, training at the least possible cost for all the cadres required by the country for its development, etc.), that system will be reorganized:

- for preschool education, the Department of National Education will lend its support to the Department of Social Affairs to ensure that the personnel staffing preschool institutions receives a more adequate training;
- for the first basic cycle, we shall look for an original formula that would make it possible for students failing the seventh grade entrance test to receive technical and practical training that would enable them to find jobs in the production sector;
- for the second basic cycle, which is faced with acute problems concerning the entry of the school youth into the country's economic sector and into active life, without changing the seventh, eighth and ninth grades of technical and vocational schools, we plan to place special emphasis on the applied sciences, as they are a natural preparation for technical jobs;
- as far as higher education is concerned, the most important problem by far is that of personnel. The capacity of higher education institutions is inadequate to receive all our high-school graduates, and the number of graduates for these institutions increasingly exceeds the need for cadres expressed in economic and social development plans. The creation of a university next to the schools of higher education will be considered, as it might solve some of the problems encountered.

#### Information, An Essential Sector

Concerning information, the Party guidelines state that agents must be sufficiently aware of their responsibilities to be in a position to criticize objectively

and constructively. Since the mass media have a determining impact on the formation of public opinion and on the orientation of ideas and judgments, they shall be used to ensure the moral, political and civic education of the citizens, and to mobilize the militants for the realization of the Party's objectives.

The information network will be decentralized and will progressively cover the whole country.

As for cinematographic information, it will orient its efforts toward themes of public interest (hygiene, health, savings, agriculture, rural organizations, etc.) through documentaries.

The Party shall resolutely commit itself to the creation of a national film library that will show our culture and safeguard our dignity.

The primary objective of the Party's sports policy will be the creation of full-fledged human beings, and the development of their physical, intellectual and moral abilities.

We shall work to develop all sports (individual and team sports) and to prepare a consistent policy and planned operations.

The Party's program, some aspects of which I have just recalled--although I did not enter into overly technical considerations, developments that might appear fastidious on an occasion such as this--is essentially aimed at building a society of material and moral well-being, of national harmony, a society of democracy and justice, open to cooperation and progress.

To build such a society, the Malian people have quite objectively and with all due realism chosen a development course of their own, the creation of an independent and planned national economy that takes our geopolitical environment into account and is relying primarily on our history and on our values as well as on our present and potential resources.

This choice, which is purposely original, clearly dissociates itself from imported ideologies issued from a context that is not identical to ours and, as a result, is often incompatible with our realities.

To be fully successful, an independent and planned national economy--i.e. an economy controlled and oriented by a sovereign state relying on rigorous planning--is largely dependent on the degree of mobilization of the people themselves to achieve the priority objectives defined by the Party. This is a prerequisite if the three major sectors that underlie our economy (state sector, mixed sector, private sector) are to be impelled and made profitable, and thus enable our economy to develop and become less sensitive to international contingencies and the ups and downs of the climate.

Cadres, militants of the UDPM:

Our people, having so decided through the June 1974 referendum, having reaped the fruit of the thorough reflections of working commissions, having overcome

the unavoidable difficulties that hinder all great designs, our people created the UDPM four years ago, under the serene leadership of the chief of state, Gen Moussa Traore, who presided over its destiny with the unshakeable determination that is characteristic of men who are convinced of the righteousness of their cause, such men as see beyond the horizon and make a country's history, a people's history.

The instrument of convergence of Malian aspirations, ideas and actions [words illegible], of its choice and of its program, and finally implemented, it had to [words illegible] and be given the required final touches.

Therefore, our meetings of 5, 6 and 7 February 1981 have enabled us to adopt the major orientations of our Five-Year Plan, the meticulousness and consistence of certains facets of which--which are the result of a first major confrontation of our ideas under the watchful eyes of both political and administrative authorities--are already meeting with success at home and admiration abroad, in spite of the conflicting and weakening effects of unfavorable economic conditions and of a poor rainfall.

Yet, once again, the outcome of the lenders' meeting has demonstrated the credibility of our system and of our approach to economic and social development.

We have also good reasons to believe that, as far as our foreign policy is concerned, the favorable turn taken by our relations with other parties, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the undeniable prestige of our general secretary on the international scene and especially with the OAU, also demonstrate the validity of the course we have chosen.

The people have relatively well received the Party's guidelines concerning the preservation of the eco-system and the promotion of grassroots initiatives.

However, although our machine reacted well to positive impulses, its architecture and working order should be readjusted so they would better resist the stress caused by negative forces, as was revealed at the time of the 1980 school crisis. And, as the general secretary stated, "the strength of a system rests in its capacity for redemption." A necessity became apparent and the Party leadership courageously initiated the extraordinary meetings of the National Council and the Congress which, therefore, among other things, agreed on the necessity to provide impetus for the Party, an objective that we are discussing this afternoon, at least as far as cadres' participation is concerned.

Without going into details, I shall say that impelling the Party means ensuring the progress of its expansion and advance in all fields, along the lines of its mission, both at home and abroad.

Needless to say that providing impetus is an objective in itself, a permanent objective of course, but also an intermediate objective that must make it possible to achieve the Party's programmed objectives to meet the Malian people's aspirations and to ensure its present and future well-being.

How can and how should cadres contribute positively and extensively to achieving this objective, such are the questions which the Central Executive Bureau--acting as a promoter and organizer of the national consultation decided by the Party--is inviting you to answer.

Although I rest assured that each and all of you in this auditorium has given much thought to the best way for the cadres to participate in impelling the Party, I would like to submit a few lines of thought on this question before I yield the floor.

[7 Apr 83 p 4]

[Text] III. To Realize Its Program, the UDPM Needs the Collective Contribution of All Malians

The Party is the business of all. Impelling the Party requires the collective and militant participation of the population as a whole in the realization of a national program approved by the overwhelming majority.

In this struggle, cadres must play an essential part. Therefore, they must remain in the forefront... Mr Djibril Diallo, the Party's political secretary, is now emphasizing the need to free all energies and to fully and entirely integrate all social categories in the national development effort.

In a first stage, the cadre must work to strengthen the Party by promoting knowledge of its statutes, its option and its program throughout the country and even abroad. This means that the cadre has a duty to keep himself informed concerning the structures and objectives of the Party. Therefore, all cadres, no matter what position they hold, must act according to the Party's guidelines, thus contributing to impress them daily upon all minds.

The image thus given must be a quality image, that goes without saying, which means that, through the example of his devotion to the public good, through his integrity, his probity and his body-and-soul commitment, the cadre is actually "selling" the Party.

Also, through conferences, section and Central Executive Bureau working commissions, cadres can contribute to further increase reflection within the Party. They can thus not only consolidate the Party's lines of gravity, but also correct in time all the unavoidable deviations that will threaten any political party.

These commissions provide an ideal setting for reflection and for impelling the Party, provided their members are sincere, patriotic, committed, and provided the commissions are truly operational and the rules of democracy scrupulously observed during debates, and provided also the outcome of the reflections thus expressed and the conclusions arrived at are objectively assessed by the supervising authority and lead to practical decisions of such a nature as to improve the country's position. Under such conditions, we shall avoid blunting

the enthusiasm of those who have chosen to make themselves useful to their people by agreeing to work for the Democratic Union of the Malian People.

On a purely operational plane, those who have chosen to become cadres must encourage grassroots initiatives, mobilize and channel creative energies toward the realization of social and economic objectives, in conformity with our self-centered and endogenous development policy. To achieve this, there should be perfect synchronization between Party authorities and the Party's secular arm, the Administration, which we intend to be essentially a "development Administration."

Cadres must become more aware everyday of the responsibility that is theirs in the construction of the country, and they must fully assume that responsibility by associating themselves with the life and all activities of the Party. They must see themselves as lodestars for the working masses which they must inform objectively and soundly, educate and mobilize so that our self-centered development, which rests on grassroots initiatives and total commitment, becomes a concrete, tangible and measurable reality.

It is not superfluous to point out that the liberation of all energies, the upgrading of the labor of all social categories, the participation without reservation of the farmers, livestock breeders, fishermen, workers and intellectuals in the national development effort, through a sincere and final commitment to the UDPM program and its implementation, require us, cadres, to translate democracy and justice into concrete facts.

The people's interest in the Party cannot fail to increase if we, cadres, manage to fulfil all of the following prerequisites:

- create a true democracy by making a reality of democratic centralism, the fundamental principle of the UDPM;
- banish from our lives unjust and demoralizing practices (nepotism, favoritism, arbitrary, exactions, abuses, etc.);
- fight negative behavior (absenteeism, indifference, etc.);
- promote respect for public property at all levels;
- convince each citizen that he must make a contribution to the country's construction task, and make sure that the Party is not confiscated by a minority, as we were always taught by our general secretary;
- develop an ethic of work well done, and all the virtues that go with it, and condemn idleness and the vile deeds it leads to.

The UDPM cannot be anything but the Malian People's Party, and the sole objective of its program is the total and harmonious development of the Malian people in an atmosphere of national concord.

Thus, it is a national duty to share in the Party's life.

Now, cadres, militants of the UDPM, it is your turn to speak.

I thank you for your kind attention.

[L'ESSOR's Conclusion]

The debates started with the discussion of several important problems. Among the problems discussed were those concerning human and material resource management, the need to define means for a permanent control of the coexistence conditions of the three economic sectors (state, mixed and private sectors). Also, the question of the clear choice of the Party and the need to further integrate school children and students into the rural life were discussed, as well as the possible creation of a Propaganda Secretariat at district level to promote the establishment of actual and continued relations between rank-and-file militants and the leadership.

To all these questions, Mr Djibril Diallo answered satisfactorily. He expressed again the constant concern of the Party and its general secretary to establish a permanent debate of ideas with the cadres so as to make it possible to correct objectives, should it become necessary, to reflect more fully the people's aspirations.

The fundamental objective of the UDPM is to bring Mali into a state of advanced development: this is a generous task that requires the commitment of all citizens and the participation of all in implementing the Party's program. To achieve this, Mr Djibril Diallo pointed out, urban and rural populations must be made aware of these problems and kept informed. Only then will it be possible to arouse the collective interest and enthusiasm which the UDPM needs to win its generous fight.

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CSO: 3400/917

MAURITIUS

FOREIGN COMPANIES INTERESTED IN TRADE RELATIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 21 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] Seventeen foreign firms would like to establish trade relations with the island of Mauritius. Some are interested in having representatives or agents in Mauritius, while others would like to act as commercial agents in their respective countries.

Six American firms are included on the list. Two of them are located in Chicago and California, and they would like to appoint a representative in Mauritius. A service enterprise is looking for a Mauritian agent with some experience in foreign trade. There are also three import-export companies which would like to establish "mutually profitable working arrangements" with local firms.

Three offers have also been received from Canada. Two enterprises are seeking partners in Mauritius while the third, specializing in the international marketing of consumer items produced in Canada and the United States, wants to have an exclusive distributor or a commercial agent.

A firm of Australian consultants is prepared to serve as the representative of a number of firms in Mauritius which would like to export products to Australia. Another firm in Portugal is seeking a "partner-manager" for an office to be opened in Mauritius. The other applications come from France, the United Kingdom (the firm in question makes its services available in Europe), Nigeria, South Africa, India and Thailand.

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CSO: 3419/931

MAURITIUS

NEW MINISTER REVIEWS FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Mr Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, deputy from Souillac/Riviere-des-Anguilles and a director of the Intracorp Company, will be the new minister of finance and economy, replacing Mr Paul Berenger, who has resigned, in that post.

When asked about the position in favor of the Jugnauth government he adopted, Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo made the following statement to us this morning.

"I have a terrible problem of conscience. I feel seriously torn between my conscience and party discipline. I have done everything to bring about a reconciliation within the MMM between Messrs Jugnauth and Berenger. I defended the view that the MMM does not have the right, after a 60-0 victory and with 42 deputies in the parliament, to go over to the opposition. I maintained that it is necessary to give the new government its chance. I even proposed to Paul Berenger that I serve in an interim capacity in his place in the Ministry of Finance for a period of 2 months, during which order could be reestablished within the party. I was even about to resign as a deputy.

"Finally, after intensive consultations with my constituency in the district, and after establishing that by splitting in two, the MMM was leaving the field free for communalism of the 60s style, I stood firm in my decision to support the Jugnauth government, whether as a back-bencher or within the government itself as minister of finance."

We learned that Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo will be sworn in next week. He was one of the leading economists in the MMM economic commission prior to the elections last 11 June, and he was very close to Mr Paul Berenger.

On Monday, Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo was present at the prime minister's press conference, but he remained silent, even refusing an invitation from Dr Beedassy to sit in the front row with the ministers.

In assuming the duties of the minister of finance and economy, he is taking on a heavy responsibility. As soon as he is sworn in, he will leave for Washington for negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank. Sources close to the future minister hint that he will talk with Mr Jugnauth today about government solidarity on the issue of an austerity economic policy, following the total breakdown of the PSM, during its Sunday meeting concerning that policy.

However, it is said that Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo intends to encourage a meeting on the highest level between the Mauritian government and the SMI and the World Bank to discuss the serious repercussions of the policy these bodies are imposing on the island of Mauritius. But those close to the future minister of finance and economy indicate that austerity will nonetheless be an inevitable prospect, and that all of the members of the government should reach agreement thereupon.

The future minister of finance and economy is 37 years of age. He has a masters degree in business management and a diploma in marketing from the Higher School of Commerce.

Deputy Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo was the focus of harsh criticisms made by Mr Paul Berenger on Monday afternoon in Quatre-Bornes. Mr Berenger accused Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo of voting on Saturday for the rupture of the alliance with the PSM [Malagasy Socialist Party] during a meeting of the parliamentary group at Quatre-Bornes, and for the adoption by the MMM of an opposition position "in order subsequently to support the Jugnauth government." The vote, taken by secret ballot, was unanimous in favor of abandoning the alliance, Mr Berenger said.

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MAURITIUS

NEW EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER STATES POLICY VIEWS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 5 Apr 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] "There will be no major changes in the foreign policy of the country, except in certain cases in which the emphasis may be reduced." This was the first statement on the policy of his ministry made by the new minister of external affairs, Mr Anil K. Gayan. He made the statement this morning after being sworn in at the Chateau du Reduit. The ceremony took place, as is usual, with the governor general, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, presiding, and with the prime minister and the wife of the new minister also being present.

Given the present situation, the new minister's priority will be the French tourism problem. During his stay in Paris last week, Mr Gayan began the necessary negotiations with the officials at the embassy of Mauritius in Paris with a view to obtaining an exemption for the island of Mauritius. "A letter will be submitted to the French minister of external relations, Mr Claude Cheysson, today, and further negotiations will be necessary," the new minister said. Let us note that even before his visit to Paris, Mr Gayan had agreed to serve as foreign minister. As is already known, the French government has imposed restrictions on tourists who will henceforth have the right to possession of no more than 2,000 French francs in foreign exchange. The negotiations on behalf of the island of Mauritius have been taken up on our sister island by Senator Verapoule (see article elsewhere in this issue).

The first deputy from Curepipe-Midlands, Mr Gayan is married and has two children. He also serves as a municipal councilman in Curepipe. Graduating from the Curepipe Royal College in 1968, he pursued his law studies in Great Britain. He is one of the Mauritian citizens most interested in issues pertaining to the law of the sea. For the past 7 years at least he has participated in the work of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Let us note, moreover, that despite this appointment to government service, the first deputy from Curepipe-Midlands plans to retain his seat as municipal councilman in Curepipe, to which he was elected during the elections last 12 December. In fact, Deputy Gayan will be the only individual in Mauritius to serve simultaneously as deputy, minister and municipal councilman.

"I am not planning to resign immediately from the municipal post in Curepipe," Mr Gayan told LE MAURICIEN this morning. The new minister maintains that as a municipal councilman he needs first to draft a report for the internal investigation commission appointed in the municipality of Curepipe to clarify: (1) the use of a van and (2) the circumstances surrounding the demolition of the historic old municipal market in Curepipe and the building of a modern market.

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MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

LIBYAN AID--Libya has agreed to advance the sum of 12.2 million rupees to finance six development projects in the capital within the Port Louis-Tripoli twin city context. Lord Mayor Bashir Kodabux, who spoke to the press yesterday, announced that the delegation from Port Louis, which was to have visited Tripoli in the month of October, will have to move its trip forward to the month of July, at the request of the authorities in Tripoli, for the purpose of establishing the operational methods for a special fund to finance these projects. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 8 Apr 83 p 5] 5157

LUTCHMEENARAIDOO CRITICIZES BERENGER--During his speech, Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo, the new minister of finance, first expressed regret at the resignation of 12 ministers, which occurred without prior consultation with the various party levels, and without even consulting their constituencies. "This is a very serious thing," Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo said. He attacked those who have sought to represent themselves as "indispensable." "On the platforms, these ministers say that 'zotte fine donne coup de pied a zotte ministere, mais le soir, dans banne reunion zotte pe dimande si pena encore ene ti place pou aotte.'" Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo recalled the various stages in the recent crisis which led to the collapse of the MMM. He denounced the activities of Mr Paul Berenger, who, he added, "manipulated the various party levels which had initially voted to approve seats for the resigning ministers as 'back-benchers.'" But later, on the initiative of Mr Berenger, the Central Committee resolved to "force Mr Aneerood Jugnauth into challenging the PSM, a thing he would not do." And so it was that the resigning ministers decided to sit in the opposition. Along another line of thinking, Mr Lutchmeenaraidoo deplored the fact that "the solidarity of 11 June has today disappeared. Mo honte comme Mauricien, comme militant pou dire li moi, et l'histoire pou juge sa banne dimoune la," the speaker exclaimed. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Apr 83 p 5] 5157

TOURISM INDUSTRY SET BACK--The recent decision by the French government to reduce travel allowances for French tourists (2,000 francs for adults and 1,000 francs for children) travelling to countries outside the franc zone will have very serious, if not catastrophic, effects on the tourist industry in Mauritius. Tourism Office circles expressed the view that this measure could cause reduction of about 45 percent in the number of tourists visiting--last year the island of Mauritius welcomed about 121,000 visitors--and a drop in income estimated at 200 million rupees. We might note that tourist income in

1982 totaled 400 million rupees. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 2 Apr 83 p 1] 5157

SUGAR INDUSTRY NATIONALIZATION DEMANDED--The Monday session of the Avramovic commission was devoted to hearing the representatives of the SILU [Sugar Industry Laborers Union] and the UASI [Union of Artisans of the Sugar Industry]. Mr Bidianund Jhurry, whose task it was to speak of the employment conditions in the sugar industry, initially stressed the struggle waged by the two unions to obtain recognition, on the one hand, and for the establishment of an investigation commission to cast light on industry affairs, on the other. This has been a struggle waged despite official repression and the negative attitude of the MSPA [Mauritius Sugar Producers Association]. Mr Jhurry stated that the unions did not have access to the real industry figures, while on the other hand, the industry had chosen to pursue a "hysterical and systematic press" campaign. Because of its attitude, the trade union leader believes, the MSPA should have been on the defendants' bench. But the workers have confidence that the commission will put an end to the domination of the industry by an oligarchy. [Text] [Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Mar 83 p 4] 5157

CSO: 3419/931

MOZAMBIQUE

JEAN-PIERRE LANGELLIER VIEWS ON RNM, USSR AID TO MAPUTO

Paris LE MONDE in French 17 May 83 p 5

[Article by special correspondent Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Faced With the RNM Rebellion, Maputo Is Looking for More Effective Western Aid"]

[Text] Maputo--"The struggle goes on." Eight years after independence, this old slogan of the FRELIMO, the only Mozambican party, retains all its strength. It should even be understood to the letter. For the past four years, Mr Samora Machel's government has been fighting--and vainly attempting to crush--a rebellion that it had underestimated for too long. Now, fully aware of the true ratio of forces in the field and of the danger represented by the Mozambican National Resistance (RNM) the FRELIMO proclaimed 1983 "the year of all-out struggle against armed bandits." Since 1979, the RNM has consistently expanded its field of action and increased its troops. It is now operating in 10 of the country's 11 provinces. Alone the Cabo-Delgado province, in the extreme north of the country, the FRELIMO's cradle and stronghold, is spared. The two central provinces, Manica and Sofala, where the country forms like a bottleneck, are still sheltering the major centers of rebellion. It is practically impossible to use the Beira-Maputo road, the only land connection between the South and the Center. More recently, the RNM has established itself in little populated areas in the Zambeze, Gaza and Inhambane provinces, as well as in the Tete and Maputo areas. Certain coastal towns, like Inhambana and Vilanculos, are almost totally isolated and receive their supplies essentially by sea.

The RNM is believed to have 8 to 12,000 people. According to Gen Sebastiao Mabote, the army chief of staff, there is an average of 1,000 rebels in each of the provinces concerned. But some of them are, so to say, "part-time combatants" who return to the RNM depending on the seasons and the needs. It is impossible to know how many have been enrolled by force. Certain families follow the rebels, especially when the latter have enough to feed them.

In this war without a front and without a true battle, food is used as a weapon. When the Mozambican army manages to provide adequate food supplies to villages, the quality of its intelligence network improves dramatically. The rebels are also well-equipped. According to some witnesses, each combattant carries three weapons: a pistol, an automatic rifle and a rocket-launcher. Their radio communication system is excellent. On the other hand, they have no sophisticated heavy weapons and no means of transportation; they move on foot.

The RNM's methods are those traditionally used in such a case: harassment of convoys, attacks of rural garrisons, ambushes, destruction of warehouses, sabotage of economic objectives--bridges, railroads, high-voltage power lines, oil pipelines--and the murder of local officials "to make an example." By kidnapping foreign experts and missionaries--which are then released safe and sound--it makes sure that its existence is publicized in Europe. The RNM is now holding five foreign citizens. The most recent kidnapping, that of an Italian technician, took place late in April.

Yet, none of the RNM raids warrants the assumption that it has a true guerrilla army with a single command and acting in close coordination. The rebels attack an isolated target in force, occupy a village for a few hours, burn crops (30,000 tons of wheat are said to have been lost that way in 1982), then disappear into the bush. They seldom try to make contact with FRELIMO units, and just make the best of the enemy's deficiencies: insufficient troops, defective logistics, lack of readiness to fight. The Mozambican army consists of 20,000 men. It would need twice as much to resume initiative.

The political inconsistency of the RNM, the lack of an ethnic basis that would enable it to consolidate the positions it has gained, its use of terror rather than persuasion are as many weaknesses. The RNM "visits" villages but does not "cultivate" them in depth. Contrary to what the FRELIMO used to do during the liberation war, the RNM does not leave any political structure when it leaves. It claims that "after 10 years of struggle" the FRELIMO "was never in a position to circulate in such vast areas," but until now it has created no true "liberated zone."

As always in such cases, the local population is hesitant, taken hostage by both sides.

#### Defense of the "Socialist Homeland"

Last year, the RNM launched two offensives: the first one in August, in the Zambeze province; the second in December in the South. General Mabote led the counteroffensive and drove back rebel infiltrations which had come as close as 100 km from Maputo. Since then, the army has restored the situation north of the capital. It would be risky to conclude that the RNM is losing momentum, for the "lull" observed in the past few weeks also reflects a change in the FRELIMO's policy.

For a long time, the government imposed silence on RNM activities. This silence gave rise to a spate of uncontrollable rumors. In a second stage, the press provided good "coverage" of the war, which was used at home to justify the creation of people's militias, and abroad to support accusations against South Africa, since the latter is providing vital logistic support to the RNM. Today, official discretion is again de rigueur.

Engagements resumed a few weeks ago, but no one will mention them. Late in April, a rescue team was unable to help drought victims, 80 km from the capital, because of the prevailing insecurity. In Maputo, the International Red Cross Committee is operating an orthopedic center for war amputees. Judging from

the rate of admission at the center--an average of 40 wounded per month--and the length of the waiting list--approximately 200 people--fighting has not slowed down. One wounded out of two is a civilian. Many victims are women who chanced on a mine on a bush dirt road while they were fetching water.

The government is wary of triumphing. "The enemy will reorganize itself thanks to its permanent ties with South Africa," General Mabote predicted last February. Repression against the rebels has intensified. For the first time since independence, four opponents were executed publicly in January, in front of a crowd of 2,000, in a small town north of Maputo. Two ministers attended this summary executions. After a collective trial, in February, the Beira revolutionary military court sentenced five RNM members to death, and six foreigners--five Portuguese and one British citizen--to long terms in jail. The defendants were accused of taking part in a sabotage operation in the port. Since the reinstatement of the death penalty for "crimes against state security" in 1979, some 15 people have been executed.

The government has adopted various measures to "better protect the socialist homeland." In March 1982, it entrusted military command in the provinces to officers--often former FRELIMO rebels--born in the region where they are serving and whose people and language they know. In June, it instituted basic paramilitary training--it lasts 45 days--especially for workers in charge of protecting their factories. Some chose to leave their jobs rather than practice with a rifle at the dawn of a working day that is often followed by a political meeting.

Former reservists have been recalled to train the newly created people's militias. Officers who had become bureaucrats have returned to active duty. Weapons have been distributed to the people, an operation that was more symbolic than effective since munitions are lacking for the rifles that were so generously distributed.

#### Inadequate Soviet Aid

The major weakness of the army is due to the nature of Soviet aid. The latter is totally inadapted to antiguerilla warfare. After independence, the victorious revolution dismissed most of the rebels who were often little educated and were judged unfit for redeployment in a "modern army." On Moscow's advice, the government started buying heavy weapons and created a conventional army. At the Nampula military academy, Soviet instructors are training tankers according to methods applied in Warsaw pact countries.

Student officers study for seven years, learn Russian and spend their holidays on the shores of the Black Sea, like their Czech or Bulgarian colleagues. But they are not taught either close combat or bush survival techniques. The Maputo army possesses tanks and missiles, which are useless against the RNM, but none of the light helicopters it needs so badly. The USSR, which is getting rid of its stocks, refuses to alter its shipments and requires advance payment in dollars for all Mig spare parts. It looks as if Moscow does not want to give the FRELIMO the means for a rapid victory. As long as the rebellion goes on, some cynics will add, is not massive military aid and the presence of several hundreds of Soviet advisors necessary, as in Erythrea for instance?

The number of military advisers from socialist countries is estimated at 800 to 1,000. They do not seem to take part in combat. East Germans, like elsewhere in Africa, are in charge of security services. There are approximately 200 Cubans.

There is an increasing number of North Koreans in Mozambique; they are said to have agreed to train a first combat group of 60 men in antiguerrilla warfare in North Korea.

To these should be added those that the RNM calls the "international brigades": 400 Tanzanians and some 3,000 Zimbabweans. The former are essentially training non-commissioned officers near Maputo. As for Mr Mugabe's soldiers, they are on the field. They stand guard along the Beira-Mutare pipeline which supplies oil to Zimbabwe, and watch over the Maforga pumping station. They form mixed patrols with the Mozambican army and maintain a garrison in the head town.

Tied up by inadequate Soviet aid, Mozambique is trying to diversify its suppliers. It called on several western countries--France, Great-Britain, Portugal--as well as on Brazil and Yugoslavia. It would like to obtain light weapons, ammunition and uniforms. London, like Lisbon, appears ready to offer punctual assistance, but no NATO member country can do more than that to help a Marxist-Leninist regime with close ties to Moscow. Portugal had accepted to train 80 Mozambican officers in antiguerrilla techniques at the Lisbon military academy. The project was postponed because, according to the Portuguese, the Maputo army cannot dispense with the officers selected.

For some time now, the RNM has been taking good care of its nationalistic legitimacy and, in its radio broadcasts--which appear to have a rather large audience in Mozambique--it is claiming to give priority to "the training of cadres so there will be no political vacuum when the Machel regime is overthrown."

It announced that, in this spirit, it had organized a meeting of its supporters in Geneva early in March. Nothing more is known about it. Quite likely, the recent and mysterious murder of its leader, Orlando Christina, near Pretoria (LE MONDE dated 23 April) has plunged the RNM into a state of confusion.

Four years after the rebellion started, the FRELIMO is still referring to the RNM combatants as "armed bandits"--unworthy of the name of opponents--while accusing this "advanced detachment of the South African army" of pursuing definite political objectives in the service of Pretoria. This is a contradiction. Until it has been overcome, the two sides are fighting with slogans. To the FRELIMO's call: "Independence or death," the RNM answers: "Freedom or death." The two agree only on one slogan: "The struggle goes on."

9294  
CSO: 3419/936

MOZAMBIQUE

JEAN-PIERRE LANGELLIER EXPRESSES VIEWS ON MAPUTO'S NONALIGNED DIPLOMACY<sup>1</sup>

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 83 p 6

[Article by special correspondent Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Maputo's Diplomacy Is Evolving Toward Genuine Nonalignment"]

[Text] Maputo--This year, the U.S. diplomatic representative in Maputo will be promoted to the rank of ambassador, and Mozambique is contemplating the opening of a chancellery in Washington in the near future. These twin decisions testify to the warming up of relations between the two capitals, which is all the more significant as, a little over two years ago--in March 1981--Mozambique was expelling four U.S. diplomats it denounced as "CIA agents." Washington retaliated immediately by suspending its food assistance for six months.

The two countries had fallen out, but they did not break off relations. Last October, the U.S. state secretary, Mr George Shultz, had a long meeting in New York with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Joaquim Chissano. A few misunderstandings were cleared and then things clicked. A first delegation from the Department of State came to Maputo in December, followed by another in January, this one headed by President Reagan's "African," Mr Chester Crocker. Right after that, President Samora Machel received a mission sent by the U.S. Congress to explore possibilities of providing economic aid to his country. In February, the governor of the Maputo Central Bank, Mr Prakash Ratilal, went to the United States. Since then, unofficial meetings have taken place, especially in Paris.

Each side made an effort to hasten this reconciliation. Thus, in December, the Mozambican minister of information pointed out that his country's recourse to Soviet military aid had not been the result of a "deliberate choice," but merely the consequence of the refusal of western countries to accede to FRELIMO's requests in 1977. At about the same time, it was noted that a communique marking the end of the Cuban vice-president's visit to Maputo did not contain any explicit attack against the United States.

On the U.S. side, the "signal" took the form of an article published in January by the Department of State in a small specialized magazine, AFRICA REPORT. Speaking of the armed rebellion in Mozambique, the author wrote: "The Mozambican National Resistance (RNM) is just a military organization lacking any political

program, except a determination to overthrow the existing government. It receives most of its support from South Africa." Washington was thus embracing the Mozambican position according to which RNM rebels could not survive long if it were not for Pretoria's logistic support. The U.S. embassy in Maputo further spelled out this position by confirming that this article did indeed reflect the "conviction" of the United States.

Maputo expected western countries to "express unequivocally their support to Mozambique in the face of the South-African aggression." Late in January, Mr Machel had a three-hour long meeting with ambassadors from the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. They informed him that they would support Maputo "through consultation and dialogue." Washington made another gesture by condemning the South African raid in Lesotho. Relations between the United States and Mozambique have never been as relaxed as they are now.

The RNM made no mistake about it and, in a recent radio commentary, it denounced "the naivete and lack of conscience of those who try to influence the U.S. public opinion and administration," referred to "those who believe in the West and are betrayed by it," and concluded not without bitterness: "Contrary to Moscow, Washington cannot make up its mind."

Obviously, Maputo expects the Reagan administration to exert strong pressures on Pretoria and cause it to discontinue its support to the RNM. For their part, the United States declare that they wish for a return to "stability" in southern Africa and are using their influence for that purpose. But they recognize that they cannot dictate South Africa's regional policy.

The United States are Mozambique's first customer and wish to diversify their interests there. Periodically, businessmen come to study investment prospects (fisheries, energy). Invitations to tender have been issued concerning 17 off-shore oil exploration permits, for which U.S. companies are in a good position.

This year, Washington has sent over 40,000 tons of cereals, half of which to meet the pressing demand resulting from the continued drought. Bilateral financial aid, which was forbidden by Congress in 1980, could resume fairly soon. Washington is encouraging Maputo to join the IMF and the World Bank.

#### Vital Western Technical Assistance

The West accounts for two thirds of Mozambican foreign trade. Its technical assistance is vital. As an example, over 500 Italian cooperation agents and experts are working in the country. Mr Machel was due to go to London this week where his "great friend" Margaret Thatcher was expecting him.<sup>1</sup> As for the Scandinavians, traditional friends of the FRELIMO, they are becoming increasingly demanding concerning the feasibility of the projects they finance.

It is toward the Lome convention that Mozambique made its most spectacular gesture. In a food assistance agreement signed with Bonn last June, Maputo actually recognized for the first time "the Berlin clause."<sup>2</sup> Now that this legal obstacle has been overcome, Mozambique as well as Angola can take part in negotiations on the renewal of the EEC-ACP association agreement. No one doubts that

they will then adhere to the convention. Mr Machel's government appears to have forgotten how reluctant it used to be toward this association. Its "yes to Lome" will give its full meaning to EEC aid for regional development projects. In the meanwhile, Brussels made a first gesture by granting 33 million francs to Maputo.

On the other hand, Mozambique has never seemed as far from joining COMECON as it is now. For years, the FRELIMO has been marking time at the door of this organization. From time to time, the prospect of a "progressive integration into the socialist economic sphere" is mentioned in Maputo. But Moscow remains hostile to an extension of the family that would force COMECON to fulfill a mission of aid to the Third World.

From alignment without subservience, the Mozambican diplomacy seems to be slowly turning to genuine, although active, non-alignment. At a time when it is increasingly relying on financial and technical aid from the capitalistic world, Mozambique is giving the USSR only token proofs of its ideological commitment. On Poland, Vietnam or Afghanistan, Maputo espouses the Kremlin's theories. It does not cost it much. Mr Machel, who has visited Moscow three times since 1980, was the first African chief of state to meet Mr Andropov when the latter came to power. But European communist countries are no longer called "natural allies" in Maputo, and Mozambique is getting closer to China, which was represented at the fourth FRELIMO congress, whereas it had stayed away from the third in 1977. There is even some talk of a possible military aid agreement with Peking.

Of course, no one is expecting a reversal of alliances. The Marxist-Leninist Mozambique is not Somalia, if only because of the haunting proximity of a powerful and aggressive South Africa. All the same, FRELIMO leaders keep reminding their western guests that they are eager to preserve their full autonomy of action with respect to all. "The Mozambicans are fanatics of independence," a diplomat noted. Is it to remind them of proletarian solidarity that, on each solemn holiday--national holiday, party congress, etc.--a few ships from the Soviet fleet ostentatiously come and anchor in the Maputo harbor?

#### FOOTNOTES

1. President Machel's trip was postponed at London's request, because of the 9 June elections. President Machel never misses an opportunity to praise the "best British prime minister in 15 years," to whom he remains grateful for hastening Zimbabwe's independence.
2. This clause of the Rome Treaty includes West Berlin in the EEC territory.

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NAMIBIA

RADIO COMMENTARY SCORES 'ATROCITIES' AGAINST CITIZENS

MB231330 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 20 May 83

[SWAPO program; Station commentary]

[Text] The Pretoria regime has stepped up its wanton killing, detention, and torture of black civilians in Namibia, given the chance by the delay of Namibia's independence by the Reagan administration's insistence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition to a peaceful settlement of the Namibian dispute. This escalation wave of atrocities against the people of Namibia is aimed at isolating SWAPO from the black majority that supports it with the view of preventing a SWAPO victory in elections held under international supervision.

Western Kavango, in the northeastern part of Namibia, has been the center of terror caused by the racist troops since the beginning of last month. Most of the inhabitants of western Kavango have been driven northwards close to the Cubango River, where the military bases of the racist South African troops are concentrated. These innocent villagers had to leave their livestock and other property behind, taking along only as much as they could carry while on the run. Bushes, caves, and trees that can protect their families from sun and other natural inconveniences is what they are living in now.

Besides the displacement of the people of western Kavango, three of the villagers were shot dead by the racist troops and four others detained. Those killed are reported by a daily newspaper in Namibia, THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER of 29 April, to be two teachers and two peasants. They are Sulevi Haingura, a teacher at Nge Village, and Tjau Musimba, school principal at Nkandi Village, killed shortly after Easter weekend, and Asser Likuwa, a 50-year-old peasant of Rupara Village killed on 20 April.

The racist security forces claim that Asser Likuwa was mistaken for a SWAPO fighter by their patrol and shot dead. No further explanation was given how it was possible to mistake Asser Likuwa for a SWAPO fighter. About the deaths of the two teachers, Haingura and Musimba, no inquiry was made by the racist regime as they did in many other similar cases.

Detained and tortured are Veikho Sindamba, Jonas Situmbi, Gideon Likuwa, the son of the Asser Likuwa killed by the racist troops, and Johannes Kasamba, a

nursing assistant at the government clinic in Kakuhu Village. The reason for the detention of Sindamba, Situmbi, and Gideon Likuwa, according to a racist security force spokesman, was that tracks of SWAPO fighters were sighted close to their kraals. Kasamba, the medical assistant, was detained and tortured for more than 1 month because the racist security forces found it difficult to understand how there could be a blood spoor leading to the clinic and accused Kasamba of having given treatment to a wounded SWAPO fighter.

These sinister acts of terrorism is what the racist Pretoria regime calls follow-up operations against SWAPO fighters. In most cases of detention, the detainees are forced through torture to admit false charges made against them by the security forces, and that is the way the public is fed with lies about offenses committed by the detainees. Innocent civilians are intimidated in this way for them not to attempt any contact with SWAPO freedom fighters. The racist troops can only kill our people physically, but they will not kill the convictions of the people to fight for their inalienable rights to self-determination and genuine national and social liberation. During the same wave of terror in northeastern Namibia a Catholic father, Michaels, was prevented from visiting his congregation in western Kavango where the killing, detention, and torture of civilians was taking place. Racist Brigadier De Wet Roos, who chaired a face-saving inquiry into the killing of the three civilians and the detention of the other four, told Father Michaels that eight security force recruits were killed by SWAPO freedom fighters the previous day, on 15 April, and that entering the area would endanger his life. The eight security force recruits killed by SWAPO fighters was an obvious fabrication, but the fact is that the South African regime in all cases tries to cover the truth about their terror campaigns against civilians in Namibia.

Bear in mind that the atrocities of the apartheid regime against civilians in Namibia only stimulate and aggravate hatred among the Namibian people for the rule of apartheid South Africa. Racist South African rule in Namibia, which has now lasted for more than 67 years, had never been for the good of the black people of Namibia. It is the rule of racial discrimination, oppression, and exploitation of the black people [words indistinct].

Thus, the people of Namibia know that nothing will change for the better by subjecting themselves to racist rule. He will fight for change as the only savior. We have nothing to surrender to the enemy, and nothing will stop us from liberating Namibia to be a self-governing nation under the banner of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

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NAMIBIA

NATIONAL PARTY CALLED ONLY HOPE FOR MINORITY PROTECTION

MB200850 Windhoek DIE SUIDWESTER in Afrikaans 6 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The National Party's Record"]

[Text] The choice confronting the voter in the following byelections in South-West Africa is clearer than ever before. Since the previous election the issues in South-West African politics have become clearer.

Remaining true to the mandate it received in that election, the National Party [NP] has for the past 2 and 1/2 years thrown everything into the struggle to promote the case and further the cause of the whites and every other minority group in South-West Africa through negotiation in a firm but responsible manner.

No one can doubt that it has achieved good results with this. This is being acknowledged, among other ways, by the repeated assurances from South Africa that the interests of the minority groups will be ensured in any future dispensation.

On the other hand, it has become clear beyond all doubt that the Republican Party [RP], a component of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], has committed itself to a one-man, one-vote system of government with all the inherent dangers for the particular minority groups.

In the process, the RP has challenged the existence of second-tier governments as meaningful institutions and is still doing so.

But the clearest evidence of the true policy of the RP is found in the recent announcement by DTA President Kuaimo Riruako that the DTA's policy is one of one-man, one-vote rule.

As a component of the DTA, the RP has not distanced itself from that assertion.

The choice between the NP and RP is thus clear: self-determination for the minority groups against universal majority rule.

Regarding the third horse in the race, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, it is clear that that party has no chance of getting enough support to become a significant factor in South-West African politics. Its only contribution can be to divide the conservative voting power.

To whose advantage is it? Naturally only to the advantage of the RP and everything it stands for.

Against this background the choice for the voter should not be too difficult. There is only one party that is determined and in a position to promote the cause of self-determination. That party is the NP of South-West Africa.

South-West Africa has no future without the assurance of self-determination for its minority groups. A vote for the NP is thus a vote for South-West Africa.

CSO: 3400/1475

SENEGAL

TREATMENT OF SENECALESE IN MAURITANIA CONDEMNED

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French No 87 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Walata is located 1,500 km to the east of Nouakchott near the Malian border. It is on this hallowed, arid, mountainous ground at about 100 meters above sea level that a fortress formerly used as a munitions warehouse is now being used as a penal colony to which 160 common law offenders incarcerated in Nouakchott were transferred 2 October 1982.

The penal colony which, according to old offenders, does not exist anywhere in Africa, is bereft of any sanitary facilities.

There is neither water nor electricity. The only source of water are some wells 80 meters deep and located 1 km away.

The supply of water is provided by the prisoners who, using their arms and 50-liter casks, must ensure transport to the fortress.

The almost non-existent forest is 3 km from the fort. No infirmary until at least January 1983.

The sick rely on God for care.

The bill of fare--oh! the bill of fare--consists daily of 25 kg of rice prepared with 2 kg of meat and 2 liters of oil for 160 prisoners.

And at night, they serve a barley paste. Punishment for infractions or simple clumsiness is an excruciating beating followed by other tortures.

It is racism, pure and harsh.

It is in these detention conditions that 15 black detainees, including five Senegalese, have perished in less than two months.

The sick who have escaped death become cripples (paralyzed) or mental defectives.

Among the Senegalese detainees, there are minors less than 18 years old who, without means and parental visits, become prostitutes in order to survive.

All the dead are black--Mauritanians, Senegalese, Guineans or Malians.

Until now, no white Moor has perished because they get better treatment from the guards as well as some help from their fellow citizens who live in the village.

They are the ones (the white prisoners) who are permitted to leave unaccompanied to go to the village, and the forced labor gangs are reserved for blacks.

What hurts the most in all this is that 80 of the prisoners will soon have been in preventive detention for two to five years.

The problem, in fact, is the treatment of blacks, and in particular of Senegalese, in Mauritania at the level of the courts and in the case of workers who always have the excessive fear of being discharged without rights or any means of recourse.

Now in Senegal, country of the Teranga, democracy, justice and equity, the Moors are treated at every level (courts and others) in the same manner as the Senegalese.

I will give an example of this Senegalese condemned to pay out a million in damages to a Khartani (a black Moor) for having accused him of a theft which took place in his house which the Khartani was paid to guard.

In Mauritania, the Senegalese would not even have the right to defend himself in the police station. He would be purely and simply handed over to the public prosecutors.

There is a case of about one hundred Senegalese who, after two to five years of imprisonment on suspicion without proof, have been released through the intervention of an important Senegalese priest who annually visits these victims of injustice--of racism, for one must call a spade a spade, and it is nothing other than racism.

#### A Victim

NDLR--The testimony of our correspondent is troubling. Only the government of our country does not give a damn about the lot of our brothers and sisters who, forced from their beloved country by the rigors of a difficult economic situation, are looking for a way to survive elsewhere.

Certainly the intellectuals who administer our country have finally created a method to survey the emigrants--to count them while waiting to impose a tax on the meager money orders they send to their starving families.

A mini-ministry of emigrants which was just created will meanwhile keep busy setting up Socialist Party committees overseas because, it is said, that in 1988 Senegalese living abroad will have the right to vote.

All this is still happening. But there are situations which only these accused people can permit. We can not oppose racism or Moorish racism. The white Moors who live in our country will not be victims of any discrimination. But at least, let us make them understand that the government of their country treats Senegalese immigrants like animals.

If the Senegalese government, in the name of African unity and some inferiority complex or other, bows to the will of any little monkey dressed as a head of state, that is its business.

In any case, it is time to stop the humiliations which victimize our fellow-countrymen in Mauritania. As in Zaire yesterday or in France today.

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SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG NOTES U.S. HONESTY TOWARD NAMIBIAN PROBLEM

MB191904 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 May 83

[Station commentary: "Negotiations on South-West Africa"]

[Text] The London-based Institute for Strategic Studies has speculated that there are serious differences among members of the Western Contact Group, and that this would lead to the contact group losing the initiative in the settlement negotiations, with full responsibility reverting to the United Nations. Should this indeed happen, this would constitute a serious setback in the settlement drive. The Western Contact Group was formed and took the initiative, simply because the United Nations had disqualified itself as an honest broker. By its words and deeds, in a multitude of resolutions, and through its financial assistance, the United Nations has shown its partiality towards SWAPO.

Certainly, the history of this body in the negotiating process has led leaders in South Africa and South-West Africa to explain repeatedly that the United Nations cannot be trusted. Stripped of the rhetoric, the settlement problem has a definite core, highlighted in September last year by Dr Chester Crocker when he spoke of the necessity for developing a dialogue of mutual trust on Namibia, an issue, he declared, that is, from the South African point of view, central.

So far, and particularly since the United States took over the initiative in the negotiating process, South Africa and the internal leaders of South-West Africa have indicated that they appreciate the honesty with which the Americans have tackled the problem. The United Nations, on the other hand, had done nothing to rectify its position of bias. In fact, during the recent UN-sponsored conference on Namibia in Paris the world was once again treated to a spectacular show of UN lack of impartiality.

As for objections about the link which the United States has established between a settlement in South-West Africa and Cuban withdrawal from Angola, American Secretary of State Mr George Shultz has said this link is inherent in a situation in which there are foreign troops poised right across the border and capable of moving across. The United States has said that it sees no security for a fragile new and independent state of Namibia with Russian-sponsored troops stationed across the border.

And this is a point of view with which South African and the majority of South-West African internal leaders agree.

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SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG SAYS UN MEETING TO AID SOVIET AIMS

MB230750 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 May 83

[Station commentary: "The South-West Africa Diplomatic Struggle"]

[Text] The interminable seesawing in the international diplomatic struggle over the future of South-West Africa, and for greater influence in the southern African region, continues. The special meeting of the UN Security Council that begins in New York today will yield a further tilt one way or another. It is another step in the latest offensive to wrest control over the diplomatic initiative from the Western Five and place it once more in the hands of the United Nations and its Soviet radical bloc majority. Should the maneuver succeed and the West in time be denied an effective say in the international negotiations, prospects for a peaceful and democratic settlement for South-West Africa in the foreseeable future would automatically collapse. In that international arena South Africa is little more than a bystander. It must continue to state its insistence on a free, independent South-West Africa, and hence its opposition to a Marxist power grab in the territory; and it must continue to demonstrate its commitment to those views through military and other action. But the diplomatic struggle is essentially between the Western and Soviet power blocs with South-West Africa as its immediate focus, and strategic ascendancy in southern Africa as the larger objective.

The outcome of that struggle will be determined by the toughness and ingenuity of the global adversaries. At this stage the Soviets seem to be making the running. The Security Council meeting that begins today is the direct outcome of the United Nations big propaganda congress in Paris last month. There, with the Soviet Union most strongly represented and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma guest of honor, it was resolved that the Security Council should take over the role of the Western contact group on South-West Africa. Further, the conference rejected linkage of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola with independence for South-West Africa. Blatant though it was, it was at least a propaganda setback for the Western initiative. There were other more substantial setbacks. A weakening of cohesiveness in the contact group itself was signaled at the conference by France, which is concerned about its own plans for increasing its influence in black Africa.

Meanwhile, the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, a UN creation instigated through Western efforts to formulate a package for fair elections, has

been disbanded. Evidently the assessment of the UN secretariat is that with the seesaw tilting back, a settlement is out for the moment. From Angola, military intelligence is that white Cuban soldiers are being replaced by black Cubans, presumably to counter the emotional appeal of the demand for a Cuban withdrawal as well as to make it possible for them to merge if necessary with the MPLA's own FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces.

The Soviet strategy obviously has two aims: To raise the intensity of the anti-western attack, and to reduce the unity and moral credibility of the Western stand. The Security Council meeting will further both aims. The anti-Western majority will draw up resolutions that will probably have to be vetoed by at least the United States, thereby embarrassing it as an obstacle to the will of the majority, and further increasing tensions in the contact group. In that global power play South Africa has a negligible part. What it can and must do, however, is stand firm in the defense of its own interests and principles inside the subcontinent.

CSO: 3400/1475

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE MINISTER HITS DESTABILIZATION CHARGES

MB201848 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Speaking in the debate on his budget vote in the assembly this afternoon the defense minister, General Malan, said that destabilization was at present the most widely used term of abuse directed at South Africa. Instances of destabilization of which the country was allegedly guilty were the raid on ANC bases in Maseru, the latest incidents on the Transkeian border, and the case of a habitual criminal who was alleged to have contemplated acts of destabilization in Mozambique. These, he said, offered alarming proof of the depths to which South Africa's foes were willing to descend.

South Africa was the most important stabilizer for the African subcontinent, as it maintained the Southern African economy. In contrast to this, the support pledged by the leaders of the so-called Frontline States to communistic terrorist organizations intent on overthrowing the government was destabilization in its worst criminal form. During the past 5 years, he said, thousands of millions of rand had reached the Frontline States through the Soviet Union and its surrogates. In addition, millions of rand worth of arms had been delivered to SWAPO and the ANC to attack South Africa with the object of strengthening the Soviet Union's position of power.

Gen Malan said the tragedy of Soviet intervention in Southern Africa had been the loss of human life over the past 5 years. More than 40,000 civilians had been killed as a result of terrorism, while a further 83,000 had been killed on the battlefield. It was tragic that terrorist organizations were being supported openly and that the world shouted to high heavens whenever South Africa flushed out nests of terrorists beyond its borders.

Gen Malan said South Africa would not hesitate to defend its territorial integrity with all the means at its disposal.

CSO: 3400/1475

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER NEEDS TO BRIDGE AFRIKANER RIFT

MB230848 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 May 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Disunity"]

[Text] Is the rift in Afrikanerdom unbridgeable, permanent?

The PFP and its press would like to think it is. Their view has always been that the nationalist monolity must be broken before there can be real change.

The scenario is this: The National Party fragments. The volk is no longer unified. The National Party then has to look to the English-speakers as allies.

To get the English-speakers as allies, the National Party has to make concessions to the English ethos.

There is then a more moderate, more balanced, government in power with policies that are less rigid, less racial, less sectional and less exclusive.

The advice to the prime minister from the PFP and its press is thus: Go for more rather than less reform, and look to the mainly English-speaking Left, namely, the Progressive Federal Party, for support rather than try to placate the Afrikaner Right.

In this scenario the PFP holds the balance of power between the government and the right.

However, the PFP and its press under-estimate the inner drives of Nationalist Afrikanerdom.

It is not a link with the Left that is desired but Afrikaner unity. Yes, even now, when the Afrikaner is so divided, there are voices in Afrikanerdom which seek the reunification of the volk.

These voices are not openly raised, but are heard in the inner circles.

And if hints emanating from within the National Party are correct, the prime minister himself wishes to see unity restored--and will do everything he can to try and achieve this.

Commenting on the by-elections (true enough, before the Soutpansberg result was in) Mr Botha admitted the electorate was divided. And so it is.

However, the by-elections do not signal the end of national party rule, but they do signal a split in Afrikanerdom such as the volk has not seen since the years before and during the Second World War.

The expulsion of the Hertzogites in 1969 was no great loss and Mr Jaap Marais' unsuccessful battle for 13 years to get an MP in Parliament shows his party has posed no great challenge to the NP.

The real split in the ranks of the National Party and of Afrikanerdom began with the Info affair. Reputations of leading Afrikaners were destroyed, power struggles came to the surface, the seeds of lasting enmities were sown.

Then came the breakaway of the Treurnicht group, as much over personalities as policies.

The rift was significant, the prospects of its widening real.

And so Germiston District, Parys, Bothaville, Waterberg, Carletonville and Soutpansberg have shown the CP as a strong force.

And, unless the efforts made to heal it are successful, the rift can only become wider.

Can the prime minister bring the volk together again?

We wonder.

To water down the reform plan will not satisfy the Right, which rejects it completely.

To delay the referendum and engage in a massive propaganda campaign to persuade voters to accept the plan will not answer the right-winders rejection of the plan.

To go ahead, in the belief that what is lost on the Afrikaner Right will be more than made up by English-speaking support, will not bring about a reunification of Afrikanerdom but another United Party situation.

Our belief is that the prime minister will not try to make an ally of the PFP, but will seek-ways of bringing most of the ex-Nationalists back into the fold.

It will need a stroke of political genius to restore Afrikaner unity, but it will be what the great majority of Afrikaners, in their hearts, will want to see happen, however slim the chances are.

CSO: 3400/1475

HARASSMENT OF GOVERNMENT OPPONENTS REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 May 83 p 7

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text]

A SERIES of malicious pranks, curious coincidences and outright acts of terror against clergymen, trade unionists, journalists and civil rights activists in recent months are worrying Government opponents.

Recent incidents include the distribution of bogus pamphlets, tampering with motor cars and various other "dirty tricks" aimed at intimidating, shocking or inconveniencing the victims.

Few, if any, of the cases have been solved and according to Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the coincidences are becoming somewhat remarkable".

There is a growing fear that an orchestrated campaign (which could become even more ugly) is being waged against liberal and Left-wing critics of the Government.

Mr John Malcomess, the PFP MP for Port Elizabeth Central, made a call in Parliament last week for a police investigation into a "sadistic campaign of intimidation" which has been waged against seven Port Elizabeth journalists over the past 18 months.

He also mentioned the case of Mrs Sandy Stewart, an active member of the Black Sash and the Detainees Parents Support Committee, who woke up one morning two weeks ago to find a dead cat dangling from the doorknob of her Port Elizabeth flat.

In a more dangerous incident on March 3 this year the Very Reverend Edward King, Anglican dean of St George's Cathedral, discovered a powerful bomb attached to the dashboard of his car.

Several other incidents of motor cars being tampered with have been reported.

Mr Jan Theron, the general secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers Union, was in George for negotiations with a company earlier this year.

After staying overnight in the town, he stopped to buy petrol. He had his tyres checked the day before and pumped to the normal pressure of 180kpa.

The pump attendant, who insisted on looking at the tyres, found that three of them had been inflated to a pressure of between 400 and 450 kpa, while one had been virtually deflated.

"If we had travelled on to Cape Town with our tyres at that pressure, we would definitely have had a blow-out. We had to conclude it was deliberate and that someone had inflated them during the night," he said.

According to Bishop Tutu, the cars of several other clergymen, including that of Dr Alan Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, have been found tampered with in recent months.

Several trade unionists and clergymen have died in motor car accidents in the past year. While there is no direct evidence suggesting foul play, the suspicion has been voiced that not all were "accidents".

Mr Joe Mavi, the president of the Black Municipal Workers Union, died last year when the car in which he was travelling overturned near Ventersburg in the Free State. In March, two organisers of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Teboho Noko and Mr Paul Leboea, died in a smash near Welkom.

Details of the accident are still unknown and it took the union two weeks to trace the bodies to the Teba labour recruitment offices.

In March, Mr Stephen Maseko, a Pretoria organiser for the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (Naawu), and a companion, died in a smash after his brakes failed.

The Reverend James Gawe, the rector of St Gregory's Anglican Church in Mdantsane, died when his car overturned on the East London to King William's Town freeway on June 10 last year. He had just been elected chairman of the Border Council of Churches.

At the post-mortem, which his family were reportedly not informed of and which was held without their permission, he was found to have died of a broken neck and to have had an amount of alcohol in his blood above the legal maximum.

His wife, Mrs Emily Gawe, said Rev Gawe never drank, nor had he allowed guests to drink, during the 22 years of their marriage.

Mpime Moutele, the 12-year-old son of a South African Council of Churches worker, Mr Churchill Moutele, died when their car had a blow-out and overturned last year. The Rev Frikkie Conradie, of the N G Kerk in

Africa, was also killed in a motor accident last year.

Port Elizabeth has been a major focus for "dirty tricks" and the Black Sash has claimed that a "pamphlet war" has been waged against various individuals and organisations in the area.

There have been smear pamphlets containing alleged details of the private lives of trade unionists and a pamphlet, purporting to be issued by the S A Allied Workers Union, viciously attacking the General Workers Union.

The Sash itself has been a victim of false pamphlets. One, distributed in black areas, offered contraceptives, "lobola" (dowry money) and free food at the Black Sash advice office. The other, distributed in white areas, accused several prominent members of the church, the PFP and the Black Sash of being "traitorous dogs".

In addition, there have been numerous obscene telephone calls to the Sash's Port Elizabeth office and photocopied pages of sex aids have been sent through the post.

Incidents in other parts of the country include last month's mysterious burglary on the Cape Town offices of the General Workers Union in which union documents were removed, but a safe containing a large sum of money left untouched.

A mini-bus with the same number plates as the one seen at the burglary was spotted in a "police only" parking bay at Caledon Square a few days later, though police have described this as a "coincidence".

On February 23, tens of thousands of pamphlets linking the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) to the military wing of the banned African National Congress (ANC) were distributed at university campuses throughout the country in a slickly co-ordinated campaign.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the MP for Houghton and PFP spokesman on civil rights, said there were "ominous signs of a structured chain of events, particularly in Port Elizabeth".

She said: "If this is a campaign by a gang of people, it is a very ugly symptom of our times. It is hoped that the police will launch an in-depth investigation".

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SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG SCORES DEADLINE FOR NAMIBIAN SETTLEMENT

MB251705 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 25 May 83

[Station commentary: "South-West Africa"]

[Text] Attempts by radical states within the United Nations to establish a deadline for a settlement in South-West Africa are not only unacceptable and impractical, but constitute a ploy aimed at divesting the Eastern Contact Group of the initiative in the settlement negotiations.

The reason why a deadline is unacceptable is because what the United States has called a dialogue of mutual trust on Namibia has not yet been achieved. The very meeting of the Security Council, South Africa has declared, constitutes an act of partiality towards SWAPO. The reason why a deadline is impractical at this stage is because a settlement in South-West Africa does not depend only on conditions within that territory. Also of paramount significance are conditions within Angola, over which neither the United Nations, the West, nor South Africa has any control.

The United States insists, and South Africa agrees, that the Cuban forces have to get out of Angola if there is to be any lasting settlement in South-West Africa. In addition, the position of UNITA cannot be ignored in the settlement processes. UNITA, which has become a powerful force in Angola, has declared that it will ignore any cease-fire agreements reached between South Africa and SWAPO and Angola.

Given these circumstances, all the introduction of a deadline would do would be to play into the hands of the radical states. It constitutes a convenient way of discrediting the Western Five Contact Group and taking the initiative in the settlement drive out of their hands. The radical states and SWAPO are becoming increasingly concerned over the measure of reasonableness and firmness shown by the West in the negotiations.

The upshot is that they would want the initiative to revert back to the United Nations, their supporters, who already regard SWAPO as the sole representative of the people of South-West Africa. Should that happen the negotiations would collapse. It will be recalled that during the Geneva talks the initiative reverted back temporarily to the United Nations. The Geneva conference was a disaster in that it proved conclusively that the United Nations was irrevocably biased towards SWAPO. Any attempt, therefore, to set a deadline for the independence negotiations cannot be condoned.

CSO: 3400/1475

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG SAYS TERROR WILL NOT SUBDUE RSA

MB240724 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 23 May 83

[Station commentary: "The Pretoria Terrorist Attack"]

[Text] The horror terrorist attack in Pretoria in which mainly civilians--black and white--have died and have been maimed, brings to stark reality a specific fact of terrorism: It is principally aimed at civilians. After all, the terrorists' aim is to subdue and frighten the civilian population. And in South Africa's case, the attacks are aimed at both white and black citizens.

But if those responsible for the terror believe for a moment that these acts are going to frighten or force the authorities to adopt radical, self-destructive policies, they are guilty of a gross and tragic miscalculation. The South African Government has much more than the necessary means to protect all its citizens, black and white. This it has proved on many occasions in the past, and will do so again.

South Africans of all colors and creeds--black leaders, churches, and church organizations--the governments abroad have strongly condemned the terrorist attack. The chief minister of the Kwazulu national state, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, who is also chairman of the Black Alliance in South Africa, had expressed deep dismay at the attack. His cochairman of the alliance, Indian Reform Party leader Y. S. Chinsamy, called the terrorist attack sheer madness and said it was dreadful that people could perpetrate such an act of violence. The president of Venda, Mr Mphephu, spoke for many blacks when he said the losses among blacks and whites were evidence that all attacks on South Africa were aimed at all population groups, and this was why black and white should stand together.

All South African churches have expressed shock, and the South African Council of Churches has described the attack as naked terrorism. Pope John Paul, a year before he himself was gunned down by a terrorist's bullet, described terrorism as a modern form of barbarism.

The terrorists' aim is to take over the society and to change it to his prescription. Therefore he kills, maims, and intimidates the people to submit civilians to his dictates. The only solution is to meet the terrorists' brute force with the full strength of one's own moral and physical forces.

CSO: 3400/1475

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG ON 'FULL JUSTIFICATION' OF MAPUTO RAID

MB241907 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 24 May 83

[Station commentary: "Attacks on Terrorist Bases"]

[Text] The confirmation received that the African National Congress was indeed responsible for last Friday's bomb blast in Pretoria provides full justification for Monday's air attack on ANC bases in Mozambique.

The ANC bases in Mozambique serve as a coordinating headquarters for this organization's attacks on South Africa. Terrorists are divided into specialized groups under the leadership of Joe Slovo, a member of the South African Communist Party and the ANC, and a man who holds the position of colonel in the Soviet KGB. This information was released soon after South African security forces had destroyed three ANC buildings in Matola near Maputo on 30 January 1981. Then, 24 terrorists, including several prominent members of the ANC, were shot dead. At that stage South Africa had been aware for more than 2 years that Joe Slovo and other terrorists were active in Maputo.

In Maputo there are the regional headquarters for ANC operations in Natal and the rural and urban areas in the Transvaal. From there, terrorists are sent to Lesotho from where they strike at targets in places such as the Free State, the Cape, Transkei, and Ciskei.

It is for this reason that South African forces struck in December last year at ANC bases in Maseru, killing 30 terrorists. Since then the ANC has become increasingly careless over the number of civilian casualties resulting from its attacks. In December a black man was killed and 70 were injured in a bomb attack on an administration board office in Bloemfontein, and in February another 76 people were injured in a similar attack in the city.

Out of a total of 65 ANC terrorist acts in the past 3 and 1/2 years, only eight were directed against police stations or military targets. The remainder were soft civilian targets, including the Silverton Bank siege in January 1980.

The record, as well as the nature of ANC organizational structures, show therefore that if ANC bases in neighboring countries are not taken out by this country's security forces, the number of terrorist attacks and their efficiency will increase. Certainly, hostile neighboring states harboring terrorists cannot complain that they were not warned.

CSO: 3400/1475

## SOUTH AFRICA

### NHK RUPTURE WITH WARC OPPOSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 May 83 p 2

[Article by Dirk Van Zyl]

[Text]

A SMALL group of Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk theologians this week fought a rearguard action against the church's decision to sever ties with the World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Warc).

They knew they stood no chance of persuading fellow delegates at the NHK's general assembly in Pretoria.

But they are sticking to their guns.

The Rev Naas Ferreira, of Germiston, one of six delegates out of 500 to vote against a motion confirming the church's decision to break with Warc, said afterwards:

"The church should be interested in searching for the truth. We should remain a member of the Warc."

"We will broach the topic again at the next NHK assembly in three years' time.

### Heated

"Those of us who spoke realised we would not sway the church to our side, but we retain our view."

The NHK's final rupture with Warc, led by South African theologian Dr Alan Boesak, follows its suspension, with the two other Afrikaner

reformed churches, from the world body last year.

Discussion of the issue was one of the most heated at the NHK's week-long assembly in Pretoria.

Professor Bart Oberholzer, of Pretoria University's theological faculty, said later the decision of the overwhelming majority of delegates "did not surprise me at all".

"I don't think we will reconsider ties unless Warc radically changes its views."

The NHK, based largely in the Transvaal is the smallest and most conservative of the three Afrikaner reformed churches. It has about 200 000 confirmed members.

One of the yerligte rebels at this week's assembly was Professor Jimmy Loader, of the University of South Africa's theological faculty.

"It is wrong in principle that we should break ties, but I have no choice and must abide by the majority ruling, although I will still give witness for what I believe in," he said.

Professor Loader warned delegates against making the same mistake as Warc. "The case for moderation is not to be sought in one of the two extremes," he said.

The NHK had "not once admitted a single error in the whole matter".

The professor added afterwards: "Unless my views change I will again raise the subject in three years' time."

The Rev Hans Wolmarans, of the Rand Afrikaans University's classical languages department, was not at the NHK assembly, but says he would have voted with the minority.

He believes both the NHK and Warc "have something to say" to each other".

The NHK is to send observers to a conference of the ultra-conservative International Council of Christian Churches (ICC) in New Jersey next month.

### Warning

Membership of this body will be considered, with other ecumenical ties, at its next general assembly.

But Professor Loader has already sounded a warning against the move.

"If our church has left Warc, it would be inconsistent to join the ICC, who also handle the Bible incorrectly.

"A difference between the two bodies is the political views they hold."

Warc is the biggest international organisation of reformed Protestant churches.

CSO: 3400/1484

STIRLING CLAIMS TERRORIST BOMBINGS LINKED TO SACP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 83 p 13

[Article by Tony Stirling: "Thread Links Bomb Blast to Slovo"]

[Text]

IF there is a golden thread linking last Friday's bomb outrage in Pretoria to other acts of sabotage, such as the attacks on Koeberg, Sasol and Voortrekkerhoogte, then it lies in Intelligence that these acts were all planned and conceived by the White leadership of the banned SA Communist Party, before execution by its ally, the African National Congress (ANC).

Central to this link is one man, Joe Slovo, a former Johannesburg advocate and member of the central committee of the SACP, who is at the same time the only White member of the ANC high command, who fled South Africa 20 years ago.

Slovo, reputed to hold the rank of Colonel in the KGB, operates out of Maputo, where he is reported to have under his control 30 top ANC exiles.

\* **Launching pad**

For Maputo, and the bases hit by the SA Air Force this week, is the

launching pad and centre of planning of terror attacks against South Africa by the ANC.

There is a clear distinction between low-key attacks on targets such as police stations, railway and power lines and the like, and acts such as the Pretoria bombing.

The lesser acts of sabotage and violence involve the sending in of trained recruits with general instructions to attack a particular type of target such as a police station or administration block. The regularity with which terrorists carrying out these tasks are caught or killed by the South African security forces suggests that they are regarded as little more than cannon fodder by their leaders and are sent in with the intention of demonstrating to the ANC's local supporters that the ANC is alive and active.

**In contrast**

But in stark contrast attacks such as that in Pretoria, at Koeberg, Voortrekkerhoogte and Sasol are carefully planned and may even involve reconnaissance such as oc-

curred in the mortar attack on Voortrekkerhoogte in 1982.

This attack involved infiltration by an advance guard of White planners who rented a farm in the district and conducted thorough research of the plan before departing to leave its execution to more expendable ANC recruits.

According to security sources there is reason to believe that the four major attacks mentioned, aimed at creating a welter of international propaganda, were each preceded by minute advance planning by Mr Slovo and his elites, either from within South Africa or in Maputo.

In connection with Friday's holocaust, however, a name other than that of Slovo is being whispered among Pretoria evaluators trying to identify precisely who was responsible.

#### **Moumbaris**

It is Alexander Moumbaris, the 45-year-old prisoner who escaped from the maximum security section of Pretoria Prison in December 1979 along with two others, Timothy Jenkins and Stephan Lee.

Moumbaris, born of Greek parents in Egypt, and the other two men, who fled South Africa via

Botswana and Zambia, was serving a long-term prison sentence in connection with the activities of the ANC.

Moumbaris, together with Slovo, was said to have masterminded an abortive plot to land ANC terrorists on the South African coast by using a hired boat.

It was Slovo who was said to have masterminded the escape of Moumbaris and the other two men.

#### **Not clear**

Just why the name Moumbaris is being speculated upon in relation to Friday's attack is not entirely clear, except that it is being said that the planning and the act itself bore certain hallmarks reminiscent of his style of operation.

It would appear from what has been pieced together that a relatively accurate timing device, and not radio control, was used in the detonation of the bomb, which exploded at precisely 4.29 pm.

And it seems at this stage that speculation that two Botswana-based White exiles were responsible is not considered reliable, although the probability of a White involvement in the operation is considered likely.

CSO: 3400/1484

SACC STAFF EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 May 83 p 15

[Text]

THE staff of the South African Council of Churches yesterday reaffirmed its complete confidence in the present direction of the SACC in its effort to play a prophetic and reconciliatory role "in a divided, and unjust society."

In a statement issued in Johannesburg the Staff members said:

"In view of the attack on the SACC by the SABC on May 20, following the Supreme Court's judgment in which Mr John Rees, the former general secretary of the SACC was found guilty on charges of defrauding the Council of its funds, the staff members of the SACC would like to clarify certain aspects.

**Secrecy**

"The SABC's comment entitled 'Secrecy in the SACC' in conclusion

read: 'The secrecy with which the SACC or its officials operate in South African politics cannot be countenanced. When the charitable donations of the country's churchgoers are used for such ends, they have the right to know and express themselves on the practice . . . the SACC must reveal itself.'

"The members of the staff assert that the SACC executes its prophetic tasks in an unjust society above-board and does not need to 'reveal itself' as the SABC suggests. Secondly, the staff feels that the SABC accuses the SACC of a vice it is guilty of — secrecy.

**Verdict**

THE SABC, despite its painstaking claim of impartiality, is known to be the mouthpiece of the rul-

ing minority which has as its backbone secret organisations such as the Broederbond which see themselves as having a Christian mission in the general affairs of our country.

"Furthermore, the council's staff disdains the inference by SABC that if a court of law has passed its verdict on a former individual official of the council, the same verdict also applies for the SACC in general.

"Finally, amid all these aspersions, the staff of the council unequivocally reaffirms its complete confidence in the present direction of the SACC in its effort to play a prophetic and reconciliatory role in a divided, unjust society, and in the present leadership of its current general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1484

SOUTH AFRICA

TUCSA LEADER: TRADE UNION MOVEMENT STILL DIVIDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 83 p 23

[Text]

IT is unavoidable that intense competition will take place over the next few years for leadership in the labour movement and especially for control of the old-established unions with a multiracial membership and a moderate policy, Dr Anna Scheepers, president of Tucsa, told the congress.

In a review of the trade union movement in South Africa, Dr Scheepers said that although the movement was considerably larger than was the position 30 years ago, it was no less divided.

She foresaw no major change in the position over the next few years and felt that it could take decades before South Africa had a truly united trade union movement.

Dr Scheepers said that although all labour unions

had a uniform goal in relation to wages and working conditions, Black unions had many more grievances when it came to secondary areas of dispute than did the privileged Whites and, to a lesser extent, Coloureds.

Tucsa would continue as the main co-ordinating body for all groups in the country but its members would have to accept that because of freedom of association not everyone would choose the same path, although general goals would remain the same.

She described Tucsa as an honourable, realistic union organisation which fought hard for every worker in the country.

Dr Scheepers warned employers not to become involved in the present struggle between unions.

Nor should they be intimidated into giving support to the so-called emerging movement.

Divide and rule was the oldest trick in the employers' book but if they encouraged dissension they would reap the bitter fruits which would result.

Dr Scheepers said Tucsa would not let its members down by giving attention to organisations which put ideology before the interest of the workers.

Tucsa would continue to strive for social, economic and every other form of justice for its members.

Tucsa owed its independence to its being financially self-reliant. It received all its funds from members and had no obligation to international organisations.

CSO: 3400/1484

SOUTH AFRICA

BLUE ROCK SQUATTERS MOVED TO POTSDAM

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 12 May 83 p 7

[Text]

EAST LONDON — Ciskei Public Works Department staff battled against the clock yesterday putting up wood and iron shacks to accommodate 70 families moved from Blue Rock squatter camp near Mdantsane to Potsdam.

It was learnt yesterday from the headman at Potsdam, Mr Melford April, that 600 families in all would be moved to Potsdam from the squatter camp.

He said most of the people originally lived in Mdantsane but others were from farms around Mdantsane and Wilsonia.

Mr April said 50 families were resettled in tents on Tuesday and the government staff was doing all it could to ensure that all families moved to Potsdam had something to shelter under last night.

"I know some families were housed in Zone 15, Mdantsane but we have been told they are going to be moved to join the

others here," Mr April said.

There had been no major problems and he expected it would take some time before all 600 families were resettled.

He believed the families initially housed in Mdantsane when the removal started would create problems when efforts to move them were made.

And as carpenters went about their task of putting up the dwellings, some people were concerned that they had not been able to report for work for two days. Many women in the area are employed as domestic servants in Wilsonia, Amalinda and Cambridge, East London.

Some children attending schools in Mdantsane were hoping they would return to school next week when families were settled in their new homes.

Others said they would try to get places at

Nxamkwana School, near Potsdam as they would find it hard to meet transport costs from their new homes to schools in Mdantsane.

At Blue Rock heads of families were queueing for registration to be moved to the new area and the government workers from Mdantsane and Zwelitsha were using crow-bars to bring down some shacks.

There was one bulldozer but it was not being used when a reporter was at the camp.

Perhaps the feeling of some of the people waiting to be removed was summed up by one woman who said: "I can only hope that where we are going we shall be able to get permanent homes and not have to move again."

Efforts to contact the Ciskei Minister of Internal Affairs and Land Tenure, Mr B. L. Williams, for comment were unsuccessful yesterday. — DDR

CSO: 3400/1484

ENERGY CONSUMPTION FIGURES SERVE AS ECONOMIC BAROMETER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 May 83 p 14M

[Article by Lawrie Bedford]

[Text]

Power consumption figures in the latest Escom report indicate that the commission is a highly sensitive economic barometer for industry.

Estimates made at the beginning of 1982 indicated that demand for electricity up to the year 2000 would grow at an average of 7,3 percent a year, implying a growth rate of two percent to four percent above the expected growth rate of the gross domestic product (GDP).

A five-year review of the commission's direct sales to industrial users reflects an average yearly increase of 7,5 percent. In 1982 a deviation from the trend occurred when direct sales to industrial consumers showed a negative growth rate of 0,4 percent compared with 1981.

This poor performance is attributed to the overseas recession, compounded by lack of growth in the South African economy. Electricity sales to the mining sector increased by 0,9 percent compared with 1981, indicating the difficulties faced in the export of South African raw materials.

Over the past five years the average annual increase in mining sales was 6,3 percent. In the same period, mining, industry and bulk sales to municipal supply authorities have accounted for about a third of Escom's total sales.

Escom sold 96 136 million kwh (kilowatt hours) in 1982 compared with 93 844 million kwh in 1981, a growth rate of 2,4 percent, the lowest in 35 years.

Bulk sales to municipalities and neighbouring states in the year under review increased by eight percent. This, says Escom's senior general manager, Mr I D van der Walt, is fairly consistent with the average annual growth rate over the past five years of 9,2 percent.

Sales to municipalities and neighbouring states, which made a major contribution to the growth in total sales in 1982, now constitute 33,6 percent of Escom's total sales.

The negative growth rate in electricity sales to the industrial category between 1981 and 1982 can be seen more closely by looking at the major sectors of industry.

Sales to the engineering, iron, steel and base metal sector declined by 3,7 percent compared with 1981, while the average annual growth rate over the past five years was 4,3 percent.

Electricity sales to the chemical sector grew by 0,6 percent, the average five-year growth rate being 18,5 percent. Between 1980 and 1981 the growth was 25,5 percent. The bulk of this growth was due to the Sasol projects.

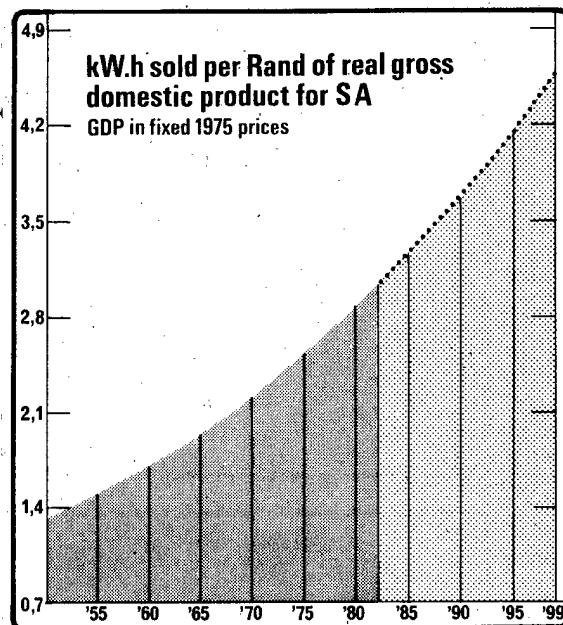
In another category — foodstuffs, consumer goods, commercial and other — electricity sales increased by 5,5 percent. The average annual growth rate for the past five years was 6,8 percent.

Electricity sales to the paper and paper products sector declined by 2,3 percent. The five-year average annual growth rate was 5,4 percent.

Increased production at the Ngodwana pulp and paper plant should ensure future growth in this sector, says Mr van der Walt.

Bulk sales can be divided into sales to major municipalities with partial self-generation and to other intermediary suppliers who rely entirely on Escom. Self-generating municipalities continued to meet their growth by buying more electricity from Escom.

Sales to Durban Corporation, Escom's largest single consumer, increased by 9,4 percent. In 1982 sales to Johannesburg and Pretoria municipalities reflected annual growth rates of 8,8 percent and 9,3 percent respectively. Bloemfontein generated less power and bought 46,8 percent more electricity from Escom than in 1981.



This table shows that the South African economy is becoming increasingly electricity-intensive. The reasons are:

- An acceleration in industrial development.
- A swing from oil and coal to electricity as the preferred energy form.
- Electrification of rural areas, black townships and the railway system and the impact of high technology.

(Projection based on a 4,5 percent growth rate in GDP and seven percent in the demand for electricity.)

AIR FORCE HQ TAKES BLAST IN STRIDE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 83 p 2

[Text]

IT WAS business as usual at the South African Air Force headquarters in Pretoria yesterday.

In fact, claimed senior officers, the bomb blast barely caused them to falter in their duties.

While clearing-up operations in the bomb-shattered buildings continued yesterday, virtually within a stone's throw of Pretoria's historic Church Square, the Staff Officer at SAAF HQ, Commandant Solomon "Lomon" Nortje took reporters on a conducted tour of the 13-storey building.

He said: "As you can see, we are going ahead with our work. I can assure you that the terrorists failed utterly to disrupt our activities."

**Glass**

While workmen were breaking out shards of glass in hundreds of windows, covering the frames temporarily with sheets of plastic, head officer workers continued to go about their duties.

Everywhere there were stories of close escapes from death or serious injury.

Like that of Second Lieutenant Christa Muller who managed to take the afternoon off to accompany friends, on a last-minute invitation, to an early show at Sun City.

**Damage**

Cmdt Nortjé said the actual damage done by the blast was "relatively small" — if one discounted the hundreds of broken windows.

The worst damage was to the civilian shops on the ground floor. If the ANC had been aiming at a military strike operation they had failed totally.

In a sense the ANC operation was "amateurish". It certainly had not succeeded in what it was apparently intended to do, he said.

Cmdt Nortjé himself escaped with a small cut on his thumb from his 12th-floor office. He ascribed his escape largely to the fact that his windows were open, and the glass did not blast into the office.

On the first floor girls working for a typewriter company said that eight colleagues had been badly cut in the blast. There had also been cases of shock.

CSO: 3400/1484

SOUTH AFRICA

GENERAL VILJOEN ON VITAL ROLE OF AGRICULTURE

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 11 May 83 p 7

[Article by Chris Vick]

[Text]

STUTTERHEIM — The agricultural sector could find political answers for South Africa in a way no politician could, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constant Viljoen, said here yesterday.

In his opening address at the Agric 83 information day he told farmers that agricultural co-operation with neighbouring states had created better links than could have been created on a political level.

"Agriculture can serve as a channel of communication and a demonstration of the practical advantages of peaceful co-existence," General Viljoen said.

"The value of agriculture in terms of private initiative and capitalism, therefore, cannot be over-emphasised.

"It is an important factor which makes a healthy agricultural sector imperative for our survival."

General Viljoen said agriculture could be seen as part of the "total strategy" for defending South Africa. Farmers themselves formed an integral part of the "people's army" concept, particularly in the rural areas.

"The rural areas are one of the enemy's most important targets because they afford them the way to pass to the major centres.

"It also provides many soft targets for them, and their objective is therefore to intimidate the farmer into leaving his farm and to eliminate the farm's production potential.

"In this way they plan to erode the military defence potential and weaken the morale of the population in those areas."

General Viljoen said it was essential that farmers and their labourers were "aware of the

enemy" and ready to defend their property.

"And if we want to defend the land we must occupy the land," he said. "All our efforts to improve our standards will be to no avail if we are not able to retain our hold over our country."

South Africa's military call-up system had been revised to allow for greater involvement in the rural areas, General Viljoen said, particularly where the commandos were concerned.

In terms of the new system, residents in rural areas were involved in the defence of their regions "365 days a year".

"This is boosted by the farmer's knowledge of the area he is defending. The enemy will never know the area as well as the people who live there — an invaluable aspect in the tracking, interception and destruction of the enemy."

— DDR

CSO: 3400/1484

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI CATTLE ROW RESOLVED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 12 May 83 p 7

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The Commander-in-Chief of Ciskeian State Security, Lieutenant-General Charles Sebe, said last night the cattle-grazing dispute over farms in the Seymour district had been "resolved amicably".

The Daily Dispatch Port Elizabeth correspondent reports the Deputy Minister for Co-operation, Dr G. de V. Morrison, said that according to the South African Ambassador to Ciskei, the matter had "been defused".

Dr Morrison said had Ciskeian military forces intervened in the "cattle affair" on farms in the Stockenstrom area, "it would virtually be declaring war on South Africa".

He added there was no possible way that the Ciskei military forces could have advanced on the Stockenstrom district without South African retaliation.

It was learnt last night that ministers of the Ciskeian Government had approached an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development earlier this week to

request urgent grazing rights on a farm which in terms of the two governments, bilateral agreement, would be handed over to Ciskei later this year.

The Ciskei Minister of Agriculture, Mr L. M. Fani, said last night that although the ministers who had approached the official were aware that at present the farms belonged to the South African Government, they were "in desperate need of grazing land."

Mr Fani said that he and two other cabinet ministers — Mr Morris Sebe, Minister of Transport and younger brother of President Lennox Sebe, and Mr A. M. Tapa, Minister of Education — "requested" grazing rights on the farm Springfontein, from Mr Norman Peinke, an official of the Department of Co-operation and Development stationed at Seymour.

Mr Morris Sebe denied any knowledge of the incident when asked whether he was present or knew about it.

However, Mr George Reynolds, the Chief Commissioner for the Eastern Cape, said Mr

Peinke had no authority to grant permission for such grazing rights and that the farms would be handed over to Ciskei by bilateral agreement in due course.

"Ciskei should negotiate through the correct channels for such grazing and if they had moved cattle to Springfontein, action would have been taken to remove the cattle," Mr Reynolds said.

The Ciskei cattle row started about 10 days ago when General Sebe threatened that Ciskeian military forces would impound the cattle of white farmers in the Seymour district that were grazing on farms released to Ciskei.

However, a spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development later explained that the land scheduled for release in the Stockenstrom area was to be incorporated into Ciskei in July and farmers in the district were there "quite legally".

General Sebe would not give further details last night on how the matter had been resolved.

CSO: 3400/1484

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ID DOCUMENTS--Cape Town--More than a million people were still not in possession of identity documents, Mr Andre Fourie (NP, Turffontein) said. Speaking during the debate on the Internal Affairs Department's Budget vote, he said that up to 50 000 applications were received by the department daily. There was a backlog of around 300 000 applications for identity documents to be processed and the department was experiencing tremendous problems with incomplete forms, forms without photographs, and applicants who had moved or changed names by marriage since applying. The department estimated that about one million people, mainly from the Coloured and Asian population groups, were still without identity documents. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 83 p 4]

COLOURED NURSES--Bloemfontein--Coloured women are to be employed to ease the nursing shortage at the National and Universitas hospitals in Bloemfontein. The MEC in charge of hospital services in the Free State, Mr Humphrey Simes, said this decision by the executive committee of the Provincial Council would not affect other White hospitals in the province. Mr Simes said the move would prevent a crisis at the two hospitals but would not completely solve the shortage of nurses. A recruiting campaign to attract qualified overseas nurses was continuing, he said. The Coloured women would nurse only in wards for women and children, and in intensive care units.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 83 p 10]

RICHARDS BAY EXPORTS--Richards Bay--In contrast to the situation in other ports of South Africa, the mass handling unit at Richards Bay has had to cope with an unprecedented boom in exports. The assistant manager of Transport Services at Richards Bay, Mr Andre Fourie, said in an interview yesterday that although coal exports had remained relatively stable, the exporting of ferro alloys, chrome, wood chips and rock phosphate had increased by 15 percent during the 1982-83 financial year. He said that although monthly figures were not an accurate yardstick by which to measure harbour activity, the upward trend was expected to continue. There was a 44 percent increase in exports in April this year compared with April last year. An increase in the number of ships which called at the port had also been noted, with 20 percent more vessels calling in April this year compared with a year ago. March saw a record number of 74 vessels calling at the harbour.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 83 p 25]

ANGLICAN PAPER BANNED--Kimberley--The March issue of Seek, the Kimberley-based Anglican newspaper which serves Southern Africa, has been banned, the editor, the Reverend Ivor Shapiro, said this week. The issue contained a four-page feature about the church in South West Africa. Mr Shapiro claimed the feature consisted of accurate reporting and interpretation mainly concerning the feelings of Christian leaders in SWA about their lives and work. Mr Shapiro said the relevant issue of the Government Gazette which he had inspected had not contained a notice stating "Seek" had been banned. "I first read about it in a Cape Town newspaper," he said. "I then telephoned the Directorate of Publications who informed me the issue had in fact been banned. "I asked for reasons, and the spokesman said I would be informed of these in due course" Mr Shapiro said he awaited the reasons with interest.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 83 p 14]

INDIANS HONOR BUTHELEZI--Durban--More than 6 000 Blacks and 1 000 Indians braved pouring rain at a South African Black Alliance meeting in Stanger on Sunday as Indians conferred an honorary title on the Alliance's president, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. The chief was garlanded and presented with a white Gandhi peace cap and the Rastriya Pita, or apostle of peace honour. Speakers acclaimed him as a "future Mahatma," saying he would be revered in the same way as Gandhi. A visiting missionary from India, Mr Pandit Satayapal Sharma, who conferred the honour on the chief minister of KwaZulu, urged him to retain the Gandhi ideal of non-violence. Chief Buthelezi expressed shock and dismay at Friday's bomb blast in Pretoria and sympathised with victims and their families. The Black Alliance, he said, remained opposed to any form of violence--"be it indiscriminate planting of explosives, or organised invasion of innocent countries such as Lesotho." Those who held the reins of political power in South Africa were themselves in a position to prevent the occurrence of "such atrocities," he said. He said Blacks regarded their exclusion from power-sharing as an insult.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 May 83 p 15]

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT--A new broad-based front, the United Democratic Front, reminiscent of the old Congress Alliance of the 1950s, was formed in Johannesburg at the weekend. More than 300 delegates representing some 28 worker, political, civic and students' organisations gathered at Khotso House, the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and in a historic move pledged to form a united front in the Transvaal to fight the Government's constitutional programme and all other repressive legislation in South Africa. They pledged to fight side by side for a free, democratic, undivided and non-racial South Africa. The meeting was the latest to record the growing opposition to the proposed new constitution which excludes the majority of South Africans from having a say in the country's law making bodies. The delegates also pledged to fight the controversial Koornhof Bills that will be tabled in Parliament later this year. The delegates and observers who filled the hall, frequently broke out into freedom songs. The organisation will meet again at the same venue on Saturday June 4 when the general council of the United Democratic Front, which will comprise two delegates from each organisation, will be formally constituted. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 May 83 p 4]

**BLACK WOMEN JOIN POLICE**--The first group of Black women to be recruited by the SA Police will begin their training on July 8 at the Hammanskraal Police College near Pretoria. The commanding officer of the women's force, Brigadier D Botha, told a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday that Black policewomen would receive the same salaries, and benefits and enjoy the same opportunities for promotion as their White counterparts. They would also wear the same uniform. Heralding the development as "a step in the right direction", Brig Botha said there was a great need for Black policewomen, particularly as the force already embraced women of other race groups. The response to the announcement that Black women could now join the SAP had been overwhelming. Hundreds of applicants had had to be turned away. "We received more than 300 enquiries in Soweto alone," he said. Because of insufficient training facilities at present, only 20 Blackwomen had been selected for the first six-month training course. But it was envisaged that, as from next year, the college would be able to accommodate two trainee groups a year. On completion of training, the recruits would be posted to police stations throughout the country and serve in all branches.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 May 83 p 11]

**JAAP SPURNS AFRIKAANS MAGAZINE**--The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, has stopped reading the only intellectual magazine in Afrikaans, Woord en Daad. He claimed the magazine was propagating Leftwing politics under the cloak of Calvinism. Mr Marais was invited by the magazine, published by the Afrikaans Calvinist Movement, to join other political leaders in answering seven questions on politics. He wrote a note saying: "The one-sided propagation of Leftwing politics by Woord en Daad under the cloak of Calvinism caused me to stop reading the magazine a long time ago and I decline the invitation to put forward the views of the HNP on the enclosed questions." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 May 83 p 3]

**MIGRANT BLACK WORKERS**--Migrant black workers are sometimes seen as less militant than workers with city rights...after all, they have much more to lose by striking. Not so, according to some research figures on black attitudes quoted last week by Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, of Natal University. His research--conducted in Natal--does suggest that migrants in that area are less sympathetic to the ANC than blacks with city rights. But it also showed they were far more willing to consider a sustained "political" strike than those with city rights. And perhaps his key finding was that, when asked how the economy should be run under a black government, an overwhelming majority of those with city rights opted for private enterprise...but around half the migrants opted for a socialist system, backing government ownership of business. Prof Schlemmer found that the most disaffected blacks were those in the cities who could not find settled housing. Some black unions won't be surprised by these findings...they have often claimed that migrants are their most active members. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 May 83 p 7]

**HOW RECESSION AFFECTS UNIONS**--The effect of the recession on the union movements is the subject of many theories. Now a perspective from a unionist has appeared in the SA Labour Bulletin. Writing in his personal capacity, Mr David Lewis, of the General Workers Union, makes the controversial suggestion that it is just as easy--if not easier--for unions to recruit unorganised

workers in a recession as in a boom. Among the points he makes is that black unemployment is so high--even during booms--that the extra threat of joblessness in a recession does not have the same effect on workers as in other industrial countries. Where unions are hit, he argues, is in trying to maintain their position in factories they have already organised. This becomes difficult in the face of retrenchments, tougher employer stances on wages and the like. So, Mr Lewis argues, the less efficient emerging unions will not disappear during the recession. They will be quite able to claim a rising membership by simply embarking on mass recruiting campaigns. More substantial unions will not show so great a jump in members, because they will be busy consolidating membership. The catch is that mass union membership easily gained in a recession is easily lost unless unions can follow through with thorough organisation, and the unions who consolidate will emerge stronger in the long run. But, in a swipe at some "community" unions, Mr Lewis says unions who opt for mass "paper" membership without thoroughly organising these workers will discredit unionism among workers they recruit and then disappoint. Whether unions can recruit easily at present is a moot point. But it is certainly true that unions who consolidate now are likely to emerge far stronger than those who go on mass recruiting campaigns. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 May 83 p 7]

CHIEF MPHEPHU OPPOSED--The opposition Venda Independence Party (VIP) is to hold a rally at Venda's capital, Thohoyandou, at the weekend, to challenge the Venda government's decision to make Chief Patrick Mphephu, the homeland's life president. The rally, to which Chief Mphephu has also been invited, will be the first to have been held by an opposition party since the homeland became independent about three years ago and it is to be held at Thohoyandou Stadium on Saturday. The VIP's leader, Mr Gilber Bakane, told The SOWETAN he rejected a motion tabled by the Venda National Party in Parliament, which made Chief Mphephu the president of Venda for life. "First of all, Chief Mphephu was imposed on the people by Pretoria. His leadership was rejected twice in general elections of 1973 and 1978. The VIP had won the elections but he still remained in power. "We are also going to challenge the reasons given by the Venda National Party for making Chief Mphephu a life president. They said it was because of his statesmanship, intelligence and 30 years of experience as a leader. "My party feels that there is no truth in the reasons advanced because there is nothing resembling statesmanship in Chief Mphephu. He has had poor education, was brought up in a traditional society and has had no contact with modern ways of government. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 May 83 p 2]

GIS AT STANDERTON--Brown Boveri SA will install the world's first comprehensive gas insulated substation (GIS) at Escom's Alpha substation, to be built near Standerton. It will have a maximum system voltage of 800 kV. A feature of the GIS is that all live parts are contained in standard modules, pressurised with sulphur hexafluoride gas. The gas, a good electrical insulator, is inert, stable, odourless and non-toxic. Escom's decision to install GIS was based on environmental considerations, apart from technical factors. GIS substations occupy less than a tenth of the land area of others and can be housed in aesthetically-pleasing buildings. Outdoor switchyards are subject to the vagaries of weather and air pollution that can cause equipment failure,

making inspection and maintenance a regular task. GIS substations operate in a controlled environment, so equipment malfunctions are rare and almost no maintenance is needed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 May 83 p 17M]

INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY--Boosted productivity in certain sectors of the public service has meant the number of new posts can be curtailed--saving the State more than R33,5 million a year in salaries alone. This emerged from the Commission for Administration's 1981/82 annual report, recently published in Pretoria. The report said more than 120 financial incentive schemes were the reason for increased productivity. Just over 10 000 people were now doing the work which would otherwise have been distributed among 17 800. Chairman of the commission, Mr Jimmy van der Merwe, said the emphasis within the public service had shifted away from creating new posts for coping with the increasing workloads. For this reason, wider use was being made of proven management techniques. The merits of more than 6 000 officers has been assessed during 1981/2 and 2 900 merit advanced awarded--more than 700 up on the previous year. The efficiency of nearly 7 000 senior officers had also been appraised. Organisation and work studies were being conducted to find economical ways of increasing productivity. He said the staff position had improved from "grave" in 1980/81 to "manageable" during the year under review. Figures in the commission's report put the number of posts vacant during 1981/82 at 14 percent, as opposed to 16,3 percent during the previous year. The report said; however, "in various professional and technical fields, more than half the approved posts were vacant and it became necessary to employ people with less than the prescribed qualifications". The report referred to a Human Sciences Research Council study which, it said, showed "that a great majority of public servants have a positive attitude to both their jobs and their employers". [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 May 83 p 2]

FORD REHires WORKERS--Port Elizabeth--The Ford Motor Company has re-hired 361 of the 507 employees it paid off during a wage dispute at the three major Eastern Cape motor companies in August last year. In addition, the company has now asked the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) and the Motor Assemblers and Component Workers' Union of SA (Macwusa) to trace the remaining 146 workers for re-employment. Mr Bob Kernohan a Ford Public relations spokesman said one of the reasons for the new intake of employees was the introduction of a new pick up model. The other 146 were needed because of the company's normal staff turnover.--DDC. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 12 May 83 p 7]

CSO: 3400/1484

SWAZILAND

PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS ON INGWAVUMA CLAIM

MB241410 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in Siswati 1815 GMT 22 May 83

[Address by Prime Minister Prince Bhekimp at a ceremony in Ndzevane on 20 May to open a school, shop, and clinic--recorded]

[Excerpts] Let me convey to you the greeting of her majesty in her own words. She said she greets you, the people of Ndzevane, and wishes you, her people, well.

The king had advised the whole nation that in the event of his death, you Swazi people must continue to live in peace and sharing, sharing what you have and making sure that the nation is not torn apart.

Today, my fellow countrymen, we repeat his late majesty's strong warning that you people of Ndzevane must unite and become one unit. Let there be no petty differences. Perhaps the current drought is also nature's way of showing grief at the passing away of his majesty. Well, we haven't learned from God whether this is so. In your prayers, my fellow countrymen, request that the Almighty provide us with support and mercy so we can return to the good times we knew in the not too distant past.

You, my countrymen, while you are residing here at Ndzevane I, for one, do not call it Ndzevane, and I will always refer to it as Ingwavuma--you must be assured that you are at home. Here is home, a home that has sprung up because of unforeseen and uninvited tribulations in your former homestead sites.

The place where you left your ancestral graves in your flight here is called Ingwavuma. Well, this place is called Ndzevane, but right now it is Ingwavuma. What I am advising you to do is this: Matsenjwa and Mngomezulu, please unite firmly as one. Let there be no unnecessary bickering and crossed swords, as you have always been united in friendship in the past. Well your two clan groups have been sharing the same ecological niche for generations, and even today we are just witnessing a repeat of the historical cycle, with the hope that when you are united God will look with favor on your yearnings and not cast damnation upon you. The wounds of forced removals will heal, and the happy days will return.

If I can step back in time on Ingwavuma, we, the people of Swaziland, only know that the Ingwavuma area on this side of the Pongola River belongs to the

Swazi nation. [Applause] We are not even trying to explore and discover if we are really rightfully entitled to make claims to this area; it has been ours from time immemorial. Two historical events amplify our claim.

Indeed, King Dlamini III had his royal Kraal (Lubhayananeni) facing the Pongola River, where he died in 1750. Even the royal clan, when it emigrated from Delagoa Bay, settled in Ingwavuma by the Pongola. From those days until today there has been no event to dictate any change in the perception of our claim to the territory. Prince Ngwane--King Ngwane III--reigned from (Lubhayananeni) all the way to Mkhuse across the Pongola River. When he left (Lubhayananeni) in the Ubombo mountains, he built his royal Kraal at the Magudu facing Nongoma.

The Phongola River has been accepted for all purposes as the boundary between Swaziland and Zululand since the days of King Somhlolo around 1820. At that time Zwide's people were fleeing from Shaka's impis, and it was agreed that they would not cross the Pongola since they were Dlamini relatives. You will recall that King Mswati was born of the Ndwandwe nation of Zwide.

What these markers that are posted out here now in the Lubombo Range are for, we really do not know. There is no such border, and we do not know who is responsible for it, for we have never entered into any agreement with anyone concerning this. [Applause]

The British who put up this fence--goodness only knows what they were up to, doing things in the absence of indigenous Swazis. They must have been doing it for their own benefit. They delineated the Natal and Zululand areas. According to stories given to us, the British wanted to prevent the Boers of the Transvaal Republic from having a coastal outlet via the course of the Pongola River. Even today, this place belongs to Swaziland, and there is no one who should be contesting our claim. Even God knows that this is Swazi territory. [Applause]

All this clarification is directed at you so you will understand that where you were residing was already part of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

The Swaziland Government is busy on this matter. Consultations are continuing to find a proper way of restoring our ownership of this land. We hope that after the Boers have completed their wrangling with their kinsmen they will then settle the matter with us. There is a commission the South African Government has set up to consult with Kwazulu on this matter. The Zulus will have to show proof of ownership of Ingwavuma. They will have to tell the Swazi nation how they got it, since if you give someone something you always enter into a bilateral agreement detailing the rights and limits of the deal.

Even today, you people must still assert your Swazi nationality, no matter who comes and asks you, as you have done in the past. You Ingwavuma people are Swazis; you will remain Swazis forever. [Applause] You have demonstrated this right here. There are some people you left behind who are now confused and who are agreeing that they belong to the Zulu nation. These people have been sold on a futile, worthless path. I reaffirm what the Mngomezulu Chief Mbikiza, and the Mshelewanas, forthrightly told the Zulu government: They are Swazis and not Zulus. They were exactly right speaking to those who were bent

on taking our land away by devious means. The Nyawos--Myenis also--followed the same theme. Well, that is the truth: They are Swazis. Even those turn-coats that have pledged allegiance to Kwazulu, wherever they may be, they know the certain truth that their ancestors were Swazis--if they happen to be Nyawo, for instance. Even today, we who are alive still sing the same song: We are Swazis. We people in the Lubombo range are Swazis. We think that from Lubombo and beyond our (?vicinity) those people are Swazis.

Another additional point: Truly the Tembes across the Lubombo Range belong to the same ancestral stock from the time of our inception in Delagoa Bay. We are brothers with these Tembes; we are one. Our ancestor Dlamini, when he left Delagoa Bay together with (Mabunda)--they stayed together; in fact, they were brothers. We know that when we visit them, we are just going home. We are one, and nobody can separate us. We are still one, even today. When they are problems, they are our problems; when they shed tears, we the Swazi nation also shed tears since they belong to our family.

Even at the time of the carving up of the Zulu Empire in 1879 after its defeat by the British--the British chopped up Zululand into small pieces--Ingwavuma and Tembe land were left untouched since they did not belong to Zululand. The British carved Zululand up into chieftancies since they had conquered the area and were dividing the spoils of war. Ingwavuma and Tembe territory remained outside since they had not been part of the Zulu Empire. Even when the rump end of Zululand was annexed into Natal, these two areas remained untouched. What did that mean? What were the British up to?

It is recorded in history that on 23 April 1895 the British annexed Ingwavuma and Tembe territory for inclusion into Zululand for administrative purposes since the whole area fell under the control of the British Empire. That is where the problem started. When the British finally gave up control, they did not return the land to the people from whom they had gotten it. They just left the matter hanging without proper resolution. The present South African Government is trying to rectify that mistake. [Applause]

Well, we believe that the Boers have been motivated by God to rectify this British error. Even at the time of incorporation in 1895, the then Boers of the Transvaal protested the British action and requested that the matter be settled by international arbitration: Should these areas really be incorporated into Natal or not? Unfortunately, the matter was not resolved because of the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War of 1899.

In the course of time, the Boers as good neighbors are trying to resolve the issue. Now we hear grumblings from certain quarters about the Ingwavuma area. Rest assured that this matter of the return of this area to its rightful owners is being pursued diligently. We hope God and our ancestors will see us through in this matter.

Please bear with any inconvenience you may be experiencing at the present time. There will be a day when you shall be able to return home, God willing. Be firm in your adherence to the law and traditions, and never cause problems among yourselves. Assist one another and pray for good things for one another.

I hope these words I am speaking are heeded, since it could happen that tomorrow a UN team or the South African commission could arrive here to investigate the ancestral background of your people. Well, you will simply make use of your birth right. You are of Ingwavuma, regardless of having stayed here in Ndzenvane. You will not change and be something else. You will remain of Ingwavuma. I advise you to support this effort unstintingly to ensure future success. With the grace of God, you will be successful. [Applause]

CSO: 3400/1476

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO GIVE NEW IMPETUS TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Mputu-Toko Dingani: "The Revitalization of Scientific Research in Zaire"]

[Text] Last Saturday at the CENACOF [expansion unknown], we were present at a genuine dialogue between citizen Bayona Ba Meya, state commissioner for scientific research, and the heads of the research centers and institutes. This first meeting, one month after his appointment as the head of this department, gave the state commissioner the opportunity to listen to the problems existing in the research field and also to speak frankly and openly to all those who are working in the various research centers and institutes.

In the opinion of citizen Bayona, one must yield to a principle of historic wisdom which maintains that the mastery of the future first depends on a thorough study of the past. Because, he emphasized, in the matter of scientific research, Zaire has a past that is very rich in different experiments of unequal value. There have already been scientific research sessions in the past, studies of great significance have been devoted to the state of the research question. All these efforts to give serious thought to science cannot be reasonably ignored.

In this way the commissioner took advantage of this opportunity to emphasize the desire of the executive council to give vitality to scientific research in Zaire, to concentrate closely on the present state of research and to issue directives and orders.

As regards the first point, two principal facts, in his opinion, bear witness to the desire of the executive council to breathe new life into scientific research: The creation of the department of scientific research, an activity which up to now has been under the aegis of the department of higher education. Ordinance-law number 40-82, dealing with the organization of scientific and technological research has instituted a philosophy that enables the department to economize in the use of funds for action and to control all the research activities that develop in all sectors of national life, from the research centers to the study units of public and private enterprises, through the research centers of schools and institutions of higher learning. The department also has the right to exercise supervision at the international research organizations set up in Zaire.

In addition, the department has been assigned the mission of encouraging and facilitating (by the granting of appropriated funds) the research projects undertaken by private organizations or by independent researchers.

Speaking of the present state of scientific research in Zaire, citizen Bayona indicated that it is not being studied with the idea that it is in a state of decline. "The crux of the problem lies in the lack of publicity given to achievements in research and this lack leads the public to think that scientific research is at a standstill." And yet research continues to be conducted with relative success.

The state commissioner stressed the problems which tend to curb research in our country. The difficulty stems from the practice of placing the researchers under the orders of permanent and unattached officers, and from the progressive loss of scientific rigor and from a certain research spirit that is not inclined to consider the genuineness of its results, which is the key to our development.

Are directives issued to the researchers? They have been in some cases. In the opinion of citizen Bayona, there is good reason to organize the activities of the MPR in the research centers and institutes, to give the research projects a genuine substructure, to economize on expenditures by coordinating activities in such a way as to avoid duplication of programs, to put the research centers on a paying basis through the submittal of receipts and strict management, to put an end to the situation of suspicion prevailing in the former IRS [expansion unknown], to conceive punctual and concrete research projects the results of which can be put into immediate operation.

In conclusion, the state commissioner invited the heads of the research centers and institutes to create a team spirit, which is the basis of every successful undertaking. For his own part, he pledged to promote a genuine feeling of fraternity among the researchers.

Citizen Bayona, who holds a doctorate in law and has served as a judge for 19 years, has already published more than 20 works.

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CSO: 3419/888

ZIMBABWE

TRADE DEFICIT UP BY 67 PERCENT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 May 83 p 3

[Text] Zimbabwe's external trade deficit increased by 67% in January to November, 1982, over the same period in the previous year. The visible balance, excluding NCI transactions, showed a deficit of \$159,2 million for the first eleven months of last year, compared with a deficit of \$94,9 million in January to November, 1981.

South Africa remains Zimbabwe's largest trading partner, with Zimbabwe's exports to that country valued at \$131,6 million, while imports were valued at \$223 million, showing a trade deficit of \$91,3 million.

The major trading partners (over \$10 million), were:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Exports to (\$000's)</u>	<u>Imports to (\$000's)</u>
Britain	68 594	152 818
West Germany	55 599	78 044
USA	54 690	99 029
Italy	32 674	21 831
Netherlands	30 895	18 214
Iraq	28 568	--
Zambia	26 788	20 961
Botswana	23 317	30 951
Japan	23 012	51 371
Zaire	19 386	--
Mocambique	16 617	5 651
France	15 737	51 876
Belgium	14 589	6 305
Switzerland	10 510	21 753
Spain	10 038	3 003
Canada	--	25 460

CSO: 3400/1484

BRIEFS

RESETTLEMENT LOAN AGREEMENT--Zimbabwe and Britain have signed a loan agreement worth about 2.5 million dollars for resettlement purposes. The agreement was signed in Harare yesterday by the minister of lands, resettlement and rural development, Comrade Moven Mahachi, and the new British high commissioner, Mr (Martin Euwen). The money will be used to resettle 709 families in the Midlands and Manikaland. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr (Euwen) said the British Government is sending five new drilling rigs to Zimbabwe to ease the water problem in the resettlement areas. [Text] [MB250902 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 May 83]

LIBYAN RED CRESCENT DONATION--The Libyan Red Crescent organization yesterday gave a 6,000-dollar check to the Zimbabwe Red Cross as a start to a planned series of donations to the Zimbabwean society's drought relief program. The money was presented to the secretary general of the Zimbabwean Red Cross Society, Comrade (Musafari Mupanduki) by the Red Crescent representative in Zimbabwe, Comrade (Abdallah el-Mustani). [MB251816 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 May 83]

COLOREDS IDENTIFY WITH MAJORITY--The ZANU-PF organizing secretary, Minister of Mines Comrade Maurice Nyamgumbo, has urged the colored community to identify themselves with the majority of the Zimbabwean population. Addressing a rally at Arcadia in Harare, Comrade Nyamgumbo said colordeds should attend meetings organized by the party and also become members of the organization. In reply the deputy minister of education and culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, said colordeds and Asians have resolved to be removed from the white voters roll in their readiness to identify with the majority. Turning to education Senator Culver well issued a warning that any private school which was not registered within the next 18 months would be closed. He said the government would dismiss any undisciplined student or teacher and revealed that 1,500 had been dismissed because of certain deeds. [Text] [MB220812 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 May 83]

IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL SUSPENDED--Harare, 24 May (AFP)--The Zimbabwe Government has suspended its chief immigration officer for letting a six-member delegation from Taiwan into the country, the HERALD newspaper reported here today. Zimbabwe has diplomatic relations with China and does not recognize Taiwan. The visitors, who the HERALD said were believed not to have had visas from Zimbabwe, have been ordered to leave, according to Home Affairs Minister

Herbert Ushewokunze. The six arrived in Zimbabwe last week at the invitation of the Harare Rotary Club. Mr Ushewokunze said he was suspending Chief Immigration Officer Desmond Byrne because the official "took a weighty decision without referring matters to me. It now remains to be discovered whether his actions smack of deliberate sabotage of government policy." The home affairs minister is responsible for police and immigration. He said he had not been aware the Taiwanese were in Zimbabwe until contacted by reporters. [Text] [AB240744 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 24 May 83]

MOBILE SUBSTATION FOR WANKIE--The first of three mobile electric substations being supplied to feed power to Wankie Colliery's huge coal dragline at a cost of about a million dollars was commissioned this month. The substations are needed for the dragline to supply a continual stream of coal on the conveyor-belt system from the colliery's new open-cast mine to the Hwange Power Station. The mobile substations feed power to the dragline and its auxiliaries. They have been so constructed that they can be moved as necessary to accommodate the dragline's operations. The second and third of the substations, costing a total of \$915 000 are due to be commissioned in the next two or three months. A spokesman for the South Wales Electric Company in Harare, a subsidiary of the British Hawker Siddeley organisation, said this week that the specially constructed mobile substations were the first of their kind in Central Africa. Each consists of three skids, interconnected and fed at 33 kV from the Electricity Supply Commission's network. They have been designed and manufactured to the Wankie Colliery Company's requirements by the South Wales Electric Company, said the spokesman. A local content of 70% had been achieved for all the equipment supplied, with the SF6 breakers only being supplied by the South Wales Switchgear firm in Britain. As reported in The Gazette recently, the first stage of the Hwange Power Station was originally due to come into operation in March or mid-April but was delayed. It is now expected to start feeding power into Zimbabwe's electricity network by about June. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 May 83 p 2]

BUSINESS INCOME TAX--More companies submitted income-tax assessments reflecting losses than those recording taxable income during the fiscal year 1981/82, according to figures released this week by the Department of Taxes. Over \$297 million in income tax was paid by 5 605 registered companies during the fiscal year 1981/82. This yield of tax resulted from a total taxable income of \$528.2 million. However, 6 374 companies submitted loss assessments amounting to \$106,6 million. The sector paying most income tax was manufacturing, where 611 companies paid \$118,3 million on a taxable income of \$210 million. Within this group, \$17.8 million in tax was paid by 26 companies engaged in the basic metal industry, while 118 companies in the textiles, clothing and footwear industry paid \$17,7 million. The distribution industry, which includes wholesalers, retailers and hotels and restaurants, paid \$71,8 million tax on a taxable income of \$128 million. Within the mining and quarry industry 56 companies paid \$29 million tax on a taxable income of \$52 million, while 489 companies engaged in agriculture and forestry paid \$14 million on

a taxable income of \$25 million. The insurance industry, where 63 companies submitted assessments, paid \$4 million tax on a taxable income of \$7 million, while 98 companies engaged in transport paid \$6 million tax on a taxable income of \$11 million. Within the manufacturing industry there were 164 companies which had a taxable income of over \$200 000, while in other sectors the numbers of companies reaching this level were: distribution, 143; agriculture and forestry, 17; mining and quarrying, 22; finance and investment, 15; insurance, 13; and transport, 15. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 May 83 p 1]

HOLIDAYS FOR 1984--A Ministry of Home Affairs spokesman has announced the list of public holidays for 1984. They are: New Year's Day, Sunday January 1; public holiday, Monday January 2; Independence Day, Wednesday April 18; Good Friday, Friday, April 20; public holiday, Saturday April 21, Easter Monday, Monday April 23; Workers' Day, Tuesday May 1; Africa Day, Friday May 25; Heroes' Day, Saturday August 11; Heroes' Day Sunday August 12; public holiday, Monday August 13; Christmas Day, Tuesday December 25; public holiday, Wednesday December 26. The list, correct at the time of going to Press, is subject to any presidential declaration that might be made. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 83 p 11]

MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUE--The total value of Zimbabwe's mineral production in 1982 was just over \$383 million, compared with \$393.5 million in 1981. Almost a third of the value of the production came from 426 000 ounces of gold valued at \$122,8 million. The next largest value of mineral production came from asbestos with \$76,6 million, followed by nickel with \$49,7 million, coal \$35,8 million, copper \$26,8 million, and chrome ore at \$19,8 million. Iron ore contributed \$13,9 million, tin metal \$11,6 million, silver \$5,2 million, and cobalt \$76 000. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 May 83 p 2]

DMB TURNOVER--The outgoing general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Mr Eddie Cross, says the parastatal's turnover for 1983-84 will be more than \$100 million. In a farewell message to DMB staff, Mr Cross, who is now the general manager of the Cold Storage Commission, said turnover for 1982-83 was likely to approach \$90 million. This compares with the 1979-80 turnover of \$40,2 million. He said the DMB had witnessed a "revolution" in employment conditions. "Three years ago a highly discriminatory system existed in respect of wages, hours of work, pension and insurance rights and leave," writes Mr Cross in The Dairibord house journal. "Today the board has a unified set of working conditions which applies to all staff, a properly graded and unified staff-establishment structure and minimum wages have increased by 150 percent." Productivity, he said, had risen by nearly 70 percent and a high reputation had been maintained in respect of quality dairy products. [Excerpt] [Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 83 p 11]

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